THE Bombay Gazette. TWELVE PAGES!

No. 55,553—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
27th Jan.	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	—	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	—
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	—
30th "	MARMORA	10500	—	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 538 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of York	7810	....	....	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	15 Jan.	7 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	16 "	13 Mar	—
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 "	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 "	13 "	...	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	27 "	——	Apl-	...
City of Vienna	4672	——	....	—	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	—
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	—
City of Lahore	6875	25 May	18 June	9 July	...
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	20 July	...
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July*	...
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July*	...
City of Sparta	5415	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	—
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	7500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	—
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	...
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	...
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	...
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	...
City Calcutta	7630	29 "	21 "	11 "	...
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	10 Oct.	2 Nov. †	...
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	20 "	12 "	...
City of Sparta	5415	5 Oct.	29 "	19 "	...
City of Poona	8500	16 "	6 Nov.	24 "	...
City of Corinth	5443	23 "	15 "	5 Dec.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	31 "	23 "	14 "	...
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	8 Nov.	30 "	21 "	...
City of Lahore	6875	[illegible] "	12 Dec.	2 Jan. 13	...
City of Benares	6973	[illegible] "	23 "	14 "	...
City of Paris	9200	[illegible] Dec.	2 Jan. 13	24 "	...

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

FARES'	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	
" Liverpool	605	957	463	470

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date. Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 29th Jan. 11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra	1695	Tours. 1st Feb. 9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday 2nd Feb. 6 a. m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 27th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Muttra" 4644 tons on or about 30th January.

FOR COLOMBO, CAROMANDEL COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 3rd February

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

27th January, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. 1912
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
To London via Trieste	" 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 908 " 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
To London via Trieste	" 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
To London via Trieste	" 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Austria	7588	G. Raicich	6th Feb. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

VIYELLA FLANNEL

THE BEST WEAR for India.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manila
Cebu
Yloilo
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

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WESTMINSTER OR CAMBRIDGE 8 DAYS CHIME CLOCKS.

We have just added to our already collection of clocks a supply of the now well known WESTMINSTER or CAMBRIDGE CHIME CLOCKS of the best 8 day time movement. These clocks are fitted with a series of loud-sounding gongs in imitation of the Westminster or Cambridge Chime. They chime the quarters, half hours, three quarters and strike the four quarters and on 4 gongs and the full hours on a fifth. Each gong when struck yields a distinct tone and all gongs collectively are musically tuned in the most delightful accord to one another. When they are automatically brought into action at all the quarters, up to the four quarters and the hour, they emit a sonorous and perfect chime the complex vibrations of which pour forth a flood of rich harmonies in wave-like succession of deep tones, producing on the listener the physical and pleasant effect of perfect peacefulness of mind and an utter forgetfulness of the tumult and bustle of the remainder of the world.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C.	KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
		CHUKKER	125° F.
		VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression. Re. 1-0 bottle.

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Tonic Pills and various other preparations.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PATENTED ABROAD. **"JOHA"** PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use. Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows:—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m = 0, 4 Salvarsan	...	Rs. 8 8
	1 1-2 cc m = 0, 6 Salvarsan	...	" 10 12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m = 0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes		" 10 4
	1 cc m = 0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes		" 10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case		...	" 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
"JOHA" (Salvarsan) is injected in our premises.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of March, 1912, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the streets in respect of the Street namely the public Street known as Forjett Street.

A plan of this Street, showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1912.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1913, for all or any of the following supplies:—

Tender for supplies.	To be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant up to ONE P. M. (Bombay Time).
Nos. 1, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1H, 1J, 1M, 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10.	Monday, the 5th February, 1912.
Nos. 1A, 1G, 1I, 1K, 1L, 1N, 1O, 1P.	Thursday, the 8th February, 1912.
Nos. 7, 8, 11, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 52, 53, and 55.	Monday, the 12th February, 1912.
Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 30, 35, 43, 46, 50 and 51.	Thursday, the 15th February, 1912.
Nos. 5, 6, 20, 21, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 54 and 56.	Monday, the 19th February, 1912.

For the supply of	Amount to be deposited with Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
	Rs.	
1. Hardware Tools only ...	150	As per para 5
1A. Hardware other than tools..	350	do.
1B. Shipchandler's Stores ...	350	do.
1C. Brushes, Paint, Oil, &c. ...	50	do.
1D. Crockery, Lampware, Glassware	100	do.
1E. Leather and articles of leather	25	do.
1F. Metals "Brass and Copper,"	35	do.
1G. Iron and Steel	200	do.
1H. Cuttlery	10	do.
1I. Axes, Pick, Spades, Shovels, &c.	75	do.
1J. Plumbers' Stores	75	do.
1K. Harness and Saddlery ...	35	do.
1L. Miscellaneous articles ...	300	do.
1M. Petrol Shell Brand ...	15	do.
1N. Belting Dicks patent ...	70	do.
1O. Torpaulin Canvas ...	100	do.
1P. Flower Pots and Pans ...	175	do.
2. Iron Castings	1,000	Rs. 1,000
3. Timber	500	" 500
4. Timber Benteak and Calicut logs	300	As per para 5
5. Waterproof Coats	100	do.
6. Waterproof Umbrellas ...	60	do.
7. Oil Kerosine 125°	300	do.
8. Oil Kerosine 150° ...	250	do.
9. Oil Cocoanut	1,000	do.
10. Oil Castor and Sweet ...	250	do.
11. Cotton waste white and coloured	150	do.
12. Oils Linseed and Spirit of Turpentine...	125	do.
13. Oils mineral, shafting, Lubricating, etc.	200	do.
14. Grease Axle Mineral ...	100	do.
15. Canvas Europe and Hose ...	100	do.
16. Canvas Hose 2 1-2 inches ...	250	do.
17. Hose Flaxen India Rubber Lined 2 1-2 inches... ...	200	do.
18. Gunmetal and Copper Scrap	200	do.
19. Lead Pig	600	do.
20. Lead Sheets and lead Water Pipes	50	do.
21. Tin Block and White Metal	50	do.
22. Iron and Steel Bars and Plates	500	do.
23. Buckets Galvanized ...	100	do.
24. Hose (Powras Iron) Europe.	50	do.
25. Chain iron	50	do.
26. Firewood and Charcoal ...	250	do.
27. Brooms Goa and Date ...	100	do.
28. Baskets Cane and Bamboo...	250	do.
29. Leather and Hides. ...	125	do.
30. India Rubber Sheets and Washers for Morris Couplings	50	do.
31. Soap Europe and country...	100	do.
32. Lamps Hurricane & Globes.	25	do.
33. Wick for Lamp and Tape Cotton.	25	do.
34. Nose-strings Cotton for Bullocks...	100	do.
35. Smoke Testers	50	do.
36. Shoes and Nails iron for Bullocks and iron washers...	200	do.
37. Line Coir	100	do.
38. Rope and rubber band Coir	50	do.
39. Rope Hemp old for torchlights	50	do.
40. Rope Manilla best	25	do.
41. Rope Cotton and Line Log country	25	do.
42. Yarn Spun and Yarn Hemp.	25	do.
43. Paints of sorts	100	do.
44. Paste and Shellac Bengal best	25	do.
45. Tar or Pitch Coal Europe and dammer	100	do.
46. Files Sheffield make of sorts.	25	do.
47. Nails and Screws Iron ...	25	do.
48. Bolts and Nuts Iron ...	75	do.
49. Rivets, nuts and Iron Washers	50	do.
50. Packing Karmal	150	do.
51. Packing Asbestos and Tucks' patent	25	do.
52. Pipes and Fittings Galvanized	300	do.
53. Shafts Wooden Bhendy, for picks and powras ...	25	do.
54. Copper Ball Valves, & levers self-closing and reversible..	50	do.
55. Cloth Dungry	25	do.
56. Cumblees Woollen... ...	150	do.

II. Forms of Tender and Contract may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

III. Tenders should be delivered, duly signed, in the Chief Accountant's Office on the respective dates in sealed covers to be superscribed "1 Supply of Hardware Tools only," "1 A Supply of Hardware other than Tools" and the like.

IV. The deposit accompanying each Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known, or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in connection with the execution of the contract.

V. An additional deposit on contracts, 2, and 3 amounting to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively (as shown above) and 1 to 1P and 4 to 56 a further payment to make up the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractors whose Tender may be accepted.

VI. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

VII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALLEY,
Ag. Storekeeper, Bombay Municipality.
Central Stores, Chinchpokli,
Bombay, 26th January, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WESTERN INDIA KENNEL CLUB SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOG SHOW,

TO BE HELD UNDER I. K. A. RULES
AND
IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE HORSE SHOW.

THURSDAY, February 22nd, 1912.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON FEBRUARY 15TH.

FOR CLASSES SEE SPORTING PAGE.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. All dogs entered must be registered with the I. K. A. The fee is Re. 1. Registration forms will be supplied with schedule by the Secretary of the Western India (Bombay) Dog Show, who is empowered by the Secretary of the I. K. A. to issue same.
2. The Committee reserve the right to amalgamate or cancel classes in which there are less than four entries, unless owners stipulate at time of entry their unwillingness to enter in an amalgamated class.
3. Dogs and bitches will be judged separately according to the classes advertised.
4. Judges will be empowered and instructed to withhold any prize if the dogs exhibited, do not possess sufficient merit.
5. The entry for a single dog in one class only will be Rs. 5. For more than one entry, Rs. 4 for each class, excepting the Soldiers' Dogs class, which latter is Re. 1. and may be paid on the ground.
6. All entries to be made to the Secretary, Western India (Bombay) Dog Show, Mr. W. Lee, "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

Entries close on February, 15th.
No entrances will be accepted unless accompanied by entry fees.
No post entries will be accepted.

7. All animals entered for competition must be in the Show Yard at 6-45 a. m. The judging will commence at 7 a. m. punctually (S. T.), and continued in the afternoon at 4 p. m.
8. Winners of prizes will forfeit their right to same if they remove their Dogs before 6-30 p. m. unless permitted to do so by the Committee.
9. Admission to Dog Show, Re. 1.

W. LEE,
Honorary Secretary.
Western India (Bombay) Dog Show.

Address:
"Times of India" Office, Bombay.

Entry Forms, Schedules, and Registration Forms sent on request to the Secretary, Western India (Bombay) Dog Show.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, will take place in the School, at Mahim on SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1912, at 5 P.M. The ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES will also take place and the ANNUAL REPORT will be submitted. The Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. MACLEOD, has kindly consented to preside.

At the Annual General Meeting the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting on the 28th November, 1911, according to which it is proposed to alter the term "Free Church of Scotland," in Article XVI of the Constitutions to "United Free Church of Scotland," will be submitted for confirmation.

All friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

J. CAMERON,
Hon. Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto one P. M. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, 1912, for the SUPPLY of DOUBLE VALVE HYDRANTS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
E. J. HALLEY,
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
26th January, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay......Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,
121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 9115-1 (A. G.-5.)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. N. YOUNG, Captain,
Assistant Secretary to the
Government of India.
Simla, the 23rd January 1912.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

FOR the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India & Burma, Ltd., a GENERAL SECRETARY, who will be required to Edit the Railway Times as well. Starting salary for dual appointment Rs. 450. Applications with certificates to be submitted to President, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India & Burma, Ltd., Eruckshaw Building, Fort, Bombay, who will furnish any particulars required.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from
THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.

If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.

Terms for Agents can be arranged.
Apply—
THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with BRASSO

Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private. &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 Fenchurch Street London E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the distinguished Patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES SIR GEORGE AND LADY CLARKE.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, the 27th JANUARY 1912,
at 9-30 (S. T.)

GRAND AMATEUR PARSEE CONCERT

of NATIVE MUSIC and SINGING
in aid of
DR. MASSINA HOSPITAL FUND.

To be publicly given by Mr. B. N. Kabrajee, kindly assisted by very nearly a hundred ladies and gentlemen.

THE GRAND CHOIR consists of some 70 well-connected ladies, and a large number of gentlemen, and a very select programme of excellent native music and singing, inclusive of Choruses, Duets, Solos, etc., has been provided.

AN ITEM OF TWO of English music will also be presented in each of the two acts by qualified ladies, in which Piano Solos, Duets and a Mandoline Band, to the accompaniment of Piano and Violins, have been included.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES are graciously pleased to say that they fully appreciate the excellent work done by Dr. MASSINA'S HOSPITAL, and they regret that owing to the strain of their public and private engagements, as already arranged, they will not be able to attend the Concert in person.

It may be added that SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and almost all the leading Baronets and Knights have been pleased to kindly consent to attend the Concert in person with their families.

Prices of Admission:—
Reserved Rs. 5. Unreserved Rs. 3.

Unreserved Seats to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Door.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

Note.—There is a great demand for Reserved Seats and early booking is solicited.

English programmes to be had at one anna each at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TWO STAR FILMS.
THE IMPOSTER.
WHAT THE ROSE MEANT
&c., &c. &c., &c.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES ONLY, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
BAND EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, SATURDAYS only 9-30 to 11-30
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST JANUARY,
DANCING AND SKATING
from 9-30 to Midnight CONFETTI 11-30.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, for the Punjab National Bank, Ld., Bombay Branch. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to SRI RAM, Manager, Punjab National Bank, Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE—A GRAND HORIZONTAL PIANO in perfect order by B. Lipp and Son. Price Rs. 300 worth double. Apply 89, Fort Street, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1258.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3⁄32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery. etc.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. S. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort. behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES:—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES:—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE:—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES:—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
[illegible] inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.
He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.............................£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON. S W

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND........... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the third floor of Forbes Building, opposite the Telephone Building in Home Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome artistic designed black and teak household furniture, by Breslauer and others, consisting of drawing, dining, office and bedroom furniture, such as silk tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets chiffoniers, ebonized cottage pianoforte by Joseph Hollis, telescopic dining table, and chairs, mirrored dumbwaiter, whatnot, office writing table, American book cases, single and double panel and mirror door almyrah, English bedroom suite consisting of mirrored zundan almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, English safe on stand iron cots with curtains and mattresses, valuable carpets, Singapore cane furniture, valuable table ornaments, oil paintings and engravings, rich glass, crockery and platedware, e.c., etc., the property of H. Wengle, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, at Santa Cruz and Batty Land, at Pakhady Vakole.

Under instructions from Messrs Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Messrs. Popatchand Amerchand, Kastorchand Amerchand, Pitamber Amerchand and Chagalal Amerchand, the Mortgagees, and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises firstly described on SUNDAY, the 4th day of February, 1912, at 5 p. m., (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 5th day of December, 1901, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in Salsette, and in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 3837 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New City Survey No. 130, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 25, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Kursondas Hurji Mulji, on or towards the West partly by the property of Salleman Cassum, and partly by Government Lane, on or towards the south by a Tank and on or towards the north by the public road leading to the Railway Station.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Batty Land situate at Pakhady Vakole Mojey Karolina Turf trombay in Sub-division Bandra Taluka, and Sub-District of Salsette Division, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 377, Pot No. 2, containing by admeasurement one acre and thirty-four three-fourth gunthas the Assessment payable thereon being Rupees six and Annas eight per annum, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the Gowan on the west by the Batty Land of Siprian Vallud Mirian, on the north by the Batty Land of Jao Vallud Antone Mirian, and on the south by the Batty Land of Mirian Vallud Doming Mirian, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Offers are also invited for the private sale of the said property.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 28th January.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, below Byculla Bridge, opposite the Stranger's Home and next to Education Society Press, the very valuable and artistic neat design, teak and blackwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Robert, Breslaur and others, Treacher's glassware, best platedware, rich dinner and dessert sets, large screw telescopic English solid mahogany dining table for 20 persons, sideboard and dinner waggons, open carved blackwood tables and teapoys, elegant side and corner cabinets, book case, plateglass gun cupboard, zoonda almyrah, roll top office table, Remington typewriter, artistic screen, elegant best plated four-branched centre piece with coat of arms by Reed and Barton, Chubb's safe, marble clock, Jost radio fan, gold gilt clock under dome, large travelling platedware, chest with Elkington spoons and forks, velvet piled carpets, wall clock by Marcks and Co. C spring baba gharry, exercise saddle horse, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, satsuma and brass vases, figures, bead chicks, iron with brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, silverware, books, Singer sewing machine, jardineers, red porcelain, Ditmar's majolica pillars, revolving chess-table, Snug pagoda of original porcelain work, of date about 1260, elegant and rare Moradabad marble table with 2 large fighting swan figures, marble figure of Budha, clothe gown presses, dressing and wash-hand and writing tables, copying press fancy teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing-room suit in 10 pieces, electric lights cane chairs jail-made durries, rich table ornaments, medicine chest, old Chinaware, dressing suite bags, bicycle, cooking pots, about 300 garden pots plants on iron stand, etc., the property of William Marsden Hind, Esq., lately of the Brush Electric and Engineering Co., proceeded home and of others.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 Humber motor car, 4 cylinder, 15 h. p. complete with cape hood, glass screen, 2 head and 2 side lights, back light, stepny wheels with tyre, tools, in excellent running order and condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By Order of the concerned—

1 case, containing 30 dozen enamelled gold paint, No. 51.

By Order of the concerned—

1 case 90 dozen gilt chain.

A consignment of motor-car lamps:—

1 pair brass head lamps, No. 381.
1 „ „ „ „ No. 971.
1 „ side lamps No. 325.
1 „ head lamps No. 429.
1 generator.

The surplus stock of a well-known English firm of Milliners and tailors consisting of:—linen collars, braces, socks, straw hats, tweed caps, ties, polo topees, dress goods trimmed and untrimmed hats, etc., etc.

A lot of 75 pairs shoes.

SALE OF LEOPOLD MILLS MACHINERY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, all machinery and accessories of the Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., including steam engines, steam boilers unless previously sold by private treaty.

The Public Auction will be held on the above Mills premises, at Haines Road, Mahaluxmi, on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the aforesaid, Auctioneers, 21, Meadow Street, Fort.

By Order Greaves, Cotton and Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS.

Under instructions from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Baronet, who has been authorised in that behalf by the consent decree, dated the 13th November, 1911, in Appeals Nos. 2 and 12 of 1911, and suit No. 650 of 1908, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decree, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Office of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the Mills premises known as the Hope mills together with all machinery, etc., as per following particulars:—

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground (held under a lease dated the 11th March 1893 and made between Damoderdas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and the Hope Mills, Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from 21st October 1891 renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 128-12-0) situate on the west side of the De Leslie Road, Chinchpoogly in Parel in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of the G. C. Connaught Mill Company, Limited, and on or towards the North by the property secondly described and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 688, 690, New Nos. 12687 and 12690, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 1/2706, 1/2707 and 1/2708 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 224—$\frac{8}{49}$ and 1053 and Street Nos. 294, 296 and 58.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate on the West side of the De Leslie Road in Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamsetji Lala but now of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on or towards the South by the property first described all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue long with the other pieces or parcels of land belonging to the said Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under Old Nos. 670, 683, 690, and 729 and New No. 12661 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2250 and Street No. 298 together with the buildings, outhouses, edifices and other structures erected or standing thereon and also with all the Mills consisting of about 29000 spindles, engines, boilers, mechanical appliances therein and all fixed and moveable machinery pumps, implements, articles, tools and things and all preparatory machinery in about the property above described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, blackwood open carved chairs, settie sofas, blackwood book-stand, white painted furniture, Chival glass, teakwood, bedsteads, table, wall and ball lamps, blackwood carved teapoys, large valuable Caina vases, pier tables, foot stools, one large ice box, Mirzapore carpets of large and small sizes, blackwood carved low chairs, one Jangbari parrot, in cage, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. Beaman.

The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as, gold watch, chains, earrings, murtees, broach, goisuree, zoomka, silver and metal watches, silver chains, buttons, armlets, anklets, todas, gold embroidered cap, apparels, sarees, a quantity of cotton etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 bay Arab horse, 14-2, aged quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay waler mare fast and strong.

1 Guzrat cow and a calf, property of an European Gentleman yielding six seers of milk every day, she is being sold as the owner is leaving Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,530,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
OPENING NIGHT
OF THE NEW
EDWARDES THEATRE,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
OPPOSITE CHINOY BROS.
ON
SUNDAY,
JANUARY, 28TH.

THE
ASIATIC CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY
WILL GIVE
3 PERFORMANCES.

1 6 to 7
2 7-30 to 8-30.
3 9 to 10.
When Tea and Cake or aerated waters will be provided. FREE OF CHARGE

ALL THE LATEST
CINEMATOGRAPH
Plays from London by every Mail.

PROGRAMME TO-DAY INCLUDES
Lieut. Daring, R. N.

A

most remarkable and sensational Drama, which, with the Englishman's natural patriotic propensities, will hold the audience spellbound from beginning to end, has been produced by the British and Colonial Cinematograph Co. regardless of cost. It contains a real live

PLOT

that is most enthralling and it is only the pluck and unswerving loyalty to his King, of the Heroic LIEUT. of the British Navy that averts a national disaster. While patrolling in the harbour awaiting the departure of HIS MAJESTY, and to keep the course clear, Lieut. Daring espies a suspicious looking boat and on closer inspection finds the occupants are about

TO BLOW UP

the Medina in the harbour. To his horror, at that moment the King's Ship comes into view and it is inevitable that a calamity must occur. Without considering the possibilities, he flings off his coat and dives into the sea and catches the submarine BOMB in his arms as it leaves the boat. At that moment the pinnace arrives and soon the conspirators are in the hands of the Blue-jackets and THEIR MAJESTIES pass safely down the channel

HEAVEN'S MESSENGER
a Beautiful Coloured drama.

BROWN BEWITCHED
a Screamingly Funny Trick. Comic.

Gorgeous coloured Views of the Greatest Water fall in the world
The VICTORIA FALLS, NYANZA.

THE FIRST OF
OUR TWEEDLEDUM SERIES
TWEEDLEDUM and ONE of his TRICKS.
The New comedian who is already a great favourite.

BABY'S CHUM
an exciting Comedy.

ALL STAR FILMS.
A CHANCE OF PROGRAMME.
TWICE A WEEK.
NO TIME WASTED
SHOWING
ADVERTISEMENT SLIDES.

PRICES

Dress Circle-First 2 Rows-Re. 1.
Family Circle ... ... 12 annas
Stalls ... ... Re. 1 and 12 annas.
Pit Stall, 8 annas.—Front Rows 6, annas.
Gallery 4 annas.
Boxes Rs. 6 or Single Seats Rs. 2.
All circle and Stall are Separate Tip up Seates made in England.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ROYAL
EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 27TH January, 1912.
Be quick! Your time is getting short.
The closing date is approaching.
We are nearing the end!
SPECIAL RATE OF ADMISSION.
4 ANNAS.
BANDS, EXHIBITS, ARTS AND CRAFTS, AMUSEMENTS, SIDESHOWS, MOUNTAIN RAILWAY, THE HOUSE OF NONSENSE, CAKE WALK, CAMERA OBSCURA, THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, etc., etc., etc.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!
IN THE GREAT
STADIUM.
DANCING Ladies and Gentlemen in Fancy and Evening Dress.
CAFE CHANTANT, JUGGLERS, VANTRILOQUISTS etc.
Doors open at 8-15 P.M. performance begin at 9 P.M.
Dancing at 9-30 P.M. Ladies and Gentlemen in real fancy dress admitted free.
NOTE.—Sunday's Firework Display deferred owing to the arrangements for to-night.
FORWARD ENGAGEMENTS.
MONDAY, 29th January:
Second Special Purdah Day.
Ladies only from 5 to 7-30 p.m.
TUESDAY 30th January.
INDU PRAKASH DAY.
A day of special and unusual attractions.
SATURDAY 3rd February,
Second great Carnival Night.
Watch carefully for further details.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN, 26.

The disturbed conditions from Persia have intensified and given rainfall in Baluchistan, and this it appears is due to the depression which prevails over the north of the Arabian Sea, which will probably begin to affect Sind and Gujarat during the next twenty-four hours. The weather elsewhere has continued dry. The forecast shows that rainfall is probable in Baluchistan and Sind, and may occur locally in Gujarat, the west of the Punjab, and the west of Rajaputana. A few falls are also possible in the Upper Assam Valley.

Telegrams received from Srinagar, say that the Kashmir road is still blocked by snow and landslips and the mails are much delayed.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-east Punjab, but light to moderate cloud persists in the rest of the division. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become damper than usual in the eastern half of the division. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana and lower Sind. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Ajmer and Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is much below the average at most places. Day temperature is in excess in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat; night temperature is also considerably higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at most stations; night temperature is also above the average at Khandwa, Amraoti and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is normal or in excess; the minimum is also much above the average at most places.

General Remarks.—Weather in India continues rainless, but Jask reports a heavy fall of 1·08". Moderate cloud has spread over the greater portion to the north of latitude 20° and skies have become heavily clouded in north Gujarat and Kathiawar. Conditions are slightly unsettled over lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, and Gujarat.

Dry weather still prevails, but a few light showers may occur in Cutch and north Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 26th January, was 30·034 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lowed by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

REFERRING to the obituary notice of Mr. John Walter Sherer, C. S. I., in the *Times* recently, and the reference to his being one of the first to enter Cawnpore after the massacre, Mr. H. Collier Watson writes from 12 Bouverie Street, E.C.:—"Mr. Sherer, in 1910, published a new and cheap edition of his 'Daily Life during the Mutiny,' under the new title of 'Havelock's March on Cawnpore, 1857,' and in appendix drew attention to the fact that his old friend General Mowbray Thomson, one of the two officers who survived the massacre, after fifty years' neglect by the War Office was still undecorated. The list of honours conferred at the Delhi Durbar, last month, contains the name of General Mowbray Thomson."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DOYLE—Jan 3, at The Mount, Oswestry, the wife of Col Arthur Doyle, of a son.

MARSHALL—Jan 4, at 42 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, the wife of Major H J M Marshall, R E, of a son.

MONEY—Jan 4, at 9 Sloane Gardens, London, S W, the wife of Col Arthur Wigram Money of a son.

HESSY—Jan 8, at Kyson, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Major W F Hessey, Royal Innist killing Fusiliers of a daughter.

KENDALL—Jan 3, at Sutton Park Cottage, near Guildford, the wife of Capt S R G Kendall, Indian Army of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—MAURICE—Jan 3, at St. Peter's, Frimley, Christopher Thomas Atkinson, fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Cosette, daughter of Major-Gen Sir F Maurice, K C B of Highland View Camberley.

KIRKE—LONGLEY—Dec 12, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay Edwards St George Kirke, R E to Ethel Jessie, daughter of the Rev J and Mrs Longly, of Tydd St Mary Rectory, Wisbech.

SHUTTLEWORTH—LESLIE—Jan 3, at St Andrews Church, Sharrow, Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth, son of Col A J Shuttleworth, R A (Retired List), of Hathersage Hall, Derbyshire, to Dorothy Ann daughter of Major J H Leslie, R A (Retired List), Reserve of Officers, of 31 Kenwood Park Road Sheffield.

WINTOUR—FOSTER—Jan 6 at All Saints, Theydon Garnon, Essex, Col FitzGerald Wintour C B Chief of the Staff, Northern Command to Blanche, daughter of the late Major Forster, 13th Hussars, of Glyde Court. Co Louth.

DEATHS.

ADLER—Jan 9, at 6 Craven Hill, Hyde Park, W Rachel, widow of the Very Rev Dr Hermann Adler C V O Chief Rabbi.

BARNABY—Jan 2, at Moray House, Belmont Hill Lewisham, Rosetta, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby.

CUFFE—Jan 3 at Fremantle, West Australia, Capt the Hon Otway Cuffe, aged 58.

RICE—Jan 3, at Herne Bay Charles Henry, Son of W H Rice, esq, J P of Wood Green and Herne Bay aged 48.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Bombay University Senate.
Prize-distribution, Scottish Orphanage at Mahim 5 p. m.
Concert in aid of Dr. Masina Hospital funds, Town-Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Jubilee celebration of the Circle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p. m.
Catholic Library (Cavel Street).—Opening ceremony of the new building, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.
Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "In doing business you must bear in mind that credit means confidence."—Sir E. Speyer.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., to-day.

Y. M. M. A.—The 39th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held tomorrow at 10-40 a.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Habibur Rehman Khan will deliver a lecture on "My Impressions of Delhi" in Hindustani. Those who understand the language are cordially invited to attend.

CIRCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—The Silver Jabilee of the Circle Litteraire will be celebrated this evening in the Hall of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, at 5-30 p.m. The Committee of the Circle have drawn up an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music and of recitations in French for the occasion.

THE POOR MAN'S EYE CLINIC.—At the above Free Eye Hospital at Parel worked by Dr. J. N. Bahadurji which provides accommodation for three beds, 5,586 out-patients and 39 in-patients were treated, 39 major and several minor operations were performed, the former including removal of 39 cataracts. The hospital is largely availed of by the poorest among the poor of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities and a few poor Parsis.

INDIAN SHORTHAND SUCCESSES.—The results of the last semi-annual international competitions of the Sloan Duployan Shorthand Society (Ramsgate, England), just to hand, show that two out of the seven medals awarded have been gained by candidates in India. The highest award of all, the gold medal in Class IV for the most accurate shorthand note (with transcript) at 150 words per minute, was gained by the Rev. L. H. Harmon, St. Patrick's Institution, Adyar, Madras. In Class II for accuracy in reporting style, Mr. T. S. Gopalachari, 14 Sanya Sigramam, Tinnevelly Bridge, gained a silver medal. The remaining five medals were won by competitors in England, Ireland, and Newfoundland.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton
Indian Romance	Hobomoko	Reeves
Jap. Romance	Poppies	Moret
Song	The Children's Home	Cowen
Patrol	Wee Macgregor	Amers
Selection	Students' Songs	Douglas
Caprice	The Whistler and His Dog	Bilton
Valse	Yip-i-addy	Bose

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day:—

March	Luxembourg	F Lehar
Overture	Zampa	Herold
a Dance	Hungarian	Brahms
b Polacca de Concert	L'Oiseau du Bois	Le Thiere
Grand Selection	Carmen	Bizet
Valse	Midsummer	Marigold
a Op 264 A	Standchen	Czibulka
b Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo	Byrne
Reminiscences of all Nations		Godfrey

AN EFFICIENT RAT EXTERMINATOR.—An efficient medium for the destruction of rats has been placed on the market by the "Extermino" Chemical Co. and judging from the testimonials received by the manufacturers from various parts of the British Empire, "Extermino" should be adopted gladly by residents in India where the campaign against rats means a campaign against plague. The sole agents for "Extermino" in India are Messrs Cooper and Co., Chemists, 56 Bentinck S., Calcutta, and already the retailers have had the satisfaction of a testimonial from the Calcutta Municipal Health Officer. "Extermino" contains no scheduled poison and is not detrimental to dogs or cats, but is effective in killing not only rats, but mice, moles and cockroaches.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—There are many amateur photographers in India who do not realize the advantages offered to them on joining the Photographic Society of India. For a modest subscription of Rs. 10 per annum the following material advantages are obtained:—(1). Every member receives a copy of the monthly journal. (2). Plates and films can be developed and contact prints and enlargements made by the Society's printer at specially moderate rates. (3). All members can compete at the Annual Salon of the Society. (4). Mofussil members visiting Calcutta have the priviledge of using the dark rooms, studio and photographic apparatus at the Society's rooms, 40 Chowringhee. In connection with the Journal a solid silver bowl to the value of Rs. 150 will be presented to the writer of the best original article on photographic or allied topics during 1912. Photographs taken by members are regularly reproduced in photogravure as frontispieces and 12 spare copies of the photogravure are presented free to members lending negatives for this purpose. The Editor of the journal is at all times glad to receive communications for publication and otherwise from photographers in India and will only be too happy to criticise prints sent him for that purpose and to answer questions on photographic matters to the best of his ability. Ladies and gentlemen who would care to join the Society or who require further information on the subject are invited to address the Honorary Secretary at 40 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

"INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND POWER."

The principal features of New York's most famous bridges are fully detailed in a specially illustrated article by an American correspondent in the current issue of "Indian Industries and Power." Other items of interest in an excellent number are "Madras Fisheries," "Wooden Pole Electric Transmission," "Textile Electric Driving" and "United States Sheet Piling." Under the head of motoring recent small car developments are treated of.

MARIE HALL.

The above great Violinist will make a tour of India next season, accompanied by her own Concert Party. During her tour through America, the "New York Evening World" reported: "In two minutes after the girl began to play, everybody was sitting up straight and listening intently. Here was no mere pet of royalty, no injudiciously exploited bit of precocity, but a fiddler of very high order. Masterful already in the mechanics of her art and full of feeling and expression that bid fair to place her among the great interpreters of classic works. Her tone is full and round, her bowing broad and free, and she herself is transformed as she plays. At the end there was a rush of the audience to the foot of the stage, and Miss Hall was recalled time and time again."

VISIT OF FAMOUS DANCER.

Miss Maud Allan, the famous classical dancer, who has captivated London with her wonderful dancing, will make a tour of India next season, under the direction of Baring Bros., the well-known Concert Directors, of Cheltenham, England. Mr. Walkley said in the "Times": "And the Dream begins. The figure of the dress is a young girl, you perceive her, that is to say, to be a girl when you wake again, but to your dreaming sense she is a Nymph or a Tenegre statuette. Timidly she slips through the curtains, and then appears to be drawn unconsciously into movement by the music. Say rather she becomes part of the music—music made visible. She wears light classic drapery that seems not so much to clothe her as to serve as ambient air wherein she floats. Her limbs and feet are bare; slender and supple limbs, feet that seem rather to caress the ground than to be supported by it. When her arms wave, it is a wave in the true sense that they form, her hands have something of a leaf or petal about them. For exquisite felicity of expression we can only compare them with the hands of Duse."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attack.	Plague death.
Total	3	1
Same date last year	5	8
Total mortality from all causes		87
Same date last year		107

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill:—

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m	ft. in.
M	22	m 1 9	23 9	22	m 7 17	18 9
		1 3 a	26 1		6 48 a	16 7
TU	23	m 1 35	26 6	23	m 7 45	18 7
		1 37 a	26 1		7 16 a	17 1
W	24	m 2 3	28 2	24	m 8 15	18 6
		2 13 a	25 10		7 45 a	17 10
TH	25	m 2 38	27 9	25	m 8 49	18 4
		2 55 a	25 7		8 20 a	18 10
F	26	m 3 6	27 2	26	m 9 23	18 3
		3 47 a	25 2		9 6 a	19 11
S	27	m 3 43	26 7	27	m 10 15	18 1
		4 53 a	24 11		10 8 a	21 0
S	28	m 4 30	25 11	28	m 11 17	17 10
		6 16 a	25 0		11 3[illegible] a	21 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 22 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h 15m	Sunset	6h 25m
„ 23 (Tuesday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 26m
„ 24 (Wednesday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 27m
„ 25 (Thursday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 27m
„ 26 (Friday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 28m
„ 27 (Saturday)	„	7h 15m	„	6h 29m
„ 28 (Sunday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 29m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter Jan. 27th, 2h. 21·4m p.m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3d, 5h. 28·1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20·8m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14·1m. a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this Saturday afternoon the 27th instant. Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-9 p.m.

2. A Church Parade will be held in conjunction with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at Santa Cruz on Sunday morning next, the 28th instant.

Rendezvous at the Corps Camp at 10-30 a.m. Dress—Review Order, White gloves to be worn, Sword to be slung on the waist belt.

3. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School, for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

4. Wednesday, the 31st inst., Commanding Officer's Parade. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—*Drill* order, khaki carbines, swords, and bandoliers.

5. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens on Saturday afternoon the 24th February next, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday, the 11th of March, 1912.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

Mr. Alfred Butt, manager of the Palace Theatre, London, has received the following letter from the Lord Chamberlain's office, dated January 5, and signed by Colonel Sir Douglas Dawson, the Controller:—"With reference to the interview which you had with me, I now tell you that in the course of the next few days the Lord Chamberlain will promulgate a scheme under which he is prepared to issue stage play licences to variety theatres, which, he hopes, will obviate the need for any litigation with reference to the production of sketches." This statement is very welcome to the managers of the London variety theatres, as under present conditions they run the risk of being prosecuted every time they produce a sketch.

HANDS A MASS OF CORRUPTION

Eczema Started on Hands and Wrists. Spread to Arms and Other Parts of Body. Hands Big as Two Pairs. "I am Perfectly Cured, Thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment."

"My case of eczema first started on my hands and wrists and then it spread up my arms and to other parts of the body. One doctor that I was under told me it was blood poisoning, but he did me no good at all. Another doctor told me it was eczema, but I am sorry to say he did me very little good, and all this time the eczema was getting further. Then I tried an infirmary. They healed my arms up, but it was only for a time, for as soon as I started to do my own work again, it all broke out worse than before. I was told by the doctors never to use soap of any kind to wash my hands, but to use oatmeal or bran—which I can tell you gave me much pain.

"I got a tablet of Cuticura Soap and gave them a good washing and I then gave them a dressing with Cuticura Ointment before going to rest. My cure commenced from then, for they started to heal straight away and it has never returned. My hands are now their natural size, but before using Cuticura Soap and Ointment they were a mass of corruption and as big as two pairs of hands." (Signed) Mrs. E. Smith, 44, Manor St., Middlesbrough, Yorks., England, Sept. 21, 1909.

On Jan. 22, 1910, Mrs. Smith wrote: "I am very pleased to inform you that I am perfectly cured of eczema. I have not had so much as a small spot this winter, thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. London Depot, 27, Charterhouse Sq. Send for free booklet on skin diseases and their treatment.

CONSTIPATION.
IT LEADS TO MANY DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Constipation is a serious complaint, because it leads to many dangerous diseases. The waste in the bowels ferments and turns poisonous, making the blood impure, and the impure blood carries disease throughout the system. You feel tired and drowsy, heavy and faint. Pimples and blotches break out on the skin. You grow feeble and pale, and your eyes are dull and lustreless.

After meals—no matter how little you eat—there is an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, and at last you turn against any kind of food.

The breath is offensive, the tongue furred, and there is a bad taste in the mouth. Now and then you have bilious attacks and violent headache.

If the bowels do not move easily and regularly at least once a day, take a thorough course of Doan's Dinner Pills until the regularity of the bowels is restored, for the longer you are costive the greater is your danger of the dread diseases which often develop suddenly from neglected constipation.

Doan's Dinner Pills gently restore an easy and natural motion to the bowels; they cleanse and tone the sugglish liver, and leave the digestive system clean and active. This medicine is guaranteed purely vegetable, and it does not gripe or bind.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle; all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE TRIALS OF ECZEMA.

The torment of eczema is only too well known to the unfortunate sufferer. As soon as he gets warm in bed the skin begins to itch intolerably, and he can scarcely resist tearing open the skin of the affected parts.

Eczema on the hands and face is not only disfiguring and irritating, but it may spread rapidly.

Doan's Ointment is the best salve known. It is cooling and soothing, and the first application gives relief. As the ointment is continued with, the itching subsides and the skin gradually heals up. One tin of Doan's Ointment is nearly always sufficient to effect a lasting cure. The ointment has no equal for eczema, piles, pimples, shingles, scurvy, or any itching skin complaint.

Rs. 2 per tin; all dealers.

Doans's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER
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assists nature.

It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants," and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents, and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

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For particulars, catalogues &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, P. O. Box 949, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DRAMA OF THE YEAR.

A Disappointing Record.

So far as the drama is concerned 1911, says the Daily Telegraph", will hardly go down to posterity as the annus mirabilis for which we are all anxiously waiting. It has been a year of modest endeavour and of slender achievement. Even our leading playwrights have been content to tread the primrose path of dalliance rather than the more difficult track of serious resolution. It is not in any sense a regal banquet to which we have been invited. There have, of course, been palatable dishes, some cunningly spiced to win our approval, but for the rest, we look back upon the cooking as of a somewhat humble and bourgeois character. The best we can say of ourselves is that we have just succeeded in marking time; the worst we can be accused of by others is that the promise of that dramatic renascence which some fifteen years ago made so encouraging a start has still to be realised. To say that 1911 has been wholly unproductive of good work would be to ignore palpable facts. There is abundant evidence, as we shall show, to the contrary. But the work is only good of its kind. In scarcely and instance has it reached the level of real inspiration or true imaginative creativeness. Recular pour mieux sauter is an excellent axiom but the phrase carries with it a certain apologetic significance calculated to provoke a rather unfavourable impression. It leaves so much so very much, to the future.

What then, do we owe to recognised leaders of the dramatic profession? During the past year Sir Arthur Pinero has given us Preserving Mr Panmure, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones The Ogre, Mr. Alfred Sutro The Perplexed Husband, Mr W. Somerset Maugham Loaves and Fisher, Mr. Haddon Chambers Passers-by, and Mr. Bernard Shaw Fanny's First Play. For a moment we turn aside from these to consider a piece which has attracted and which bids fair to attract for many months to come, larger audiences than any of its competitors in the race for public favour. The honours of solid success certainly lie with Mr. Graham Moffat's comedy of Scottish life Bunty Pulls the Strings. No one will contend that it is a work of superlative merit, or that it can claim in any way to be epoch-making. The secret of its popularity is easily explained. The author touches with a sure hand that note of true humanity which is of universal appeal. In addition he possesses a quaint sense of humour, essentially characteristic of the notion to which he belongs. Bunty Pulls the Strings denodes the triumph of thoroughness. It bears the hall-mark of actuality, one of the most valuable assets in the dramatist's knapsack. It has we feel intuitively, the right atmosphere, the true ring. To use a well-worn phrase, it is a slice of life, which even those who have never ventured across the Border instantly recognise to be the real thing. Its success is particulary instructive, for it shows that, however humble the environment, however low in the social stratum the characters may be, a play imbued with a sense of truth and sincerity may face the footlights without fear of failure.

SIR ARTHUR PINERO.

"Preserving Mr. Panmure" revealed Sir Arthur Pinero in sportive mood. Unfortunately, it left a distinctly bitter taste in the mouth of the spectator. Something was done subsequent to the first performance to remove or at least to modify, this feeling, but that Sir Arthur's efforts in this direction were entirely successful cannot be said. It has been urged on the other hand that for this impression the acting was largely responsible. No one at all familiar with the author's methods at rehearsal is likely to be swayed materially by the suggestion. The manner of the performance was it may fairly be assumed, in full accordance with the author's intentions. It is impossible in this connection not to recall the kindly humour, the exuberant gaiety the delightful characterisation of Sir Arthur's earlier farces. The Magistrate, Dandy Dick, and The Schoolmistress. One almost sighs for a return to these times, so full of genial merriment and witty accomplishment. The transition from then to now is marked by a change in nomenclature. The original "farce" has blossomed into a comic play. And with the alteration it has assumed a more mordant tone, a less tolerant view of the world. As a craftsman Sir Arthur has lost none of his old mastery. In point of constructive ability, Preserving Mr. Panmure bears in the ingenious leading up to a predetermined climax, the mark of the expert's hand. In these days there is a tendency in certain quarters to under estimate the value of construction, to excuse loose ends and the introduction of fragmentary episodes. Nothing could be more foolish. Dumas's famous dictum regarding L'art des preparations" descended to him from a source many centuries old and will assuredly hold good for centuries to come. It is here that Sir Arthur aims at and with rare exception obtains supremacy. We may not always see eye to eye with him in his choice of a theme, but we must at least acknowledge the amazing cleverness with which he gives to it dramatic shape and form.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's sole contribution to the year's output retained its place at the St. James's for a comparatively brief interval. The Ogre must be classed among the writer's less "pretentious" works. Its object was merely to amuse; that object it fulfilled only intermittently. The root idea was good—that of the head of a family suddenly awakening to a sense of his position and determining thenceforward to be master in his own house—but it failed in execution. In the long line of social comedies which includes "The Liars" and "The Case of Rebellious Susan" from the sane pen "The Ogre" must be assigned a secondary position, Mr. Jones has just completed a new play of stronger texture and greater importance which he has crossed the Atlantic to produce in New York. A reversion to his older and more dramatic style will be welcomed, and the presentation of the new play in London during the coming year will bring him, it may be hoped, ample revenge for any little rebuffs he may have had to endure at Fortune's hands recently. In "The Perplexed Husband" Mr. Alfred Sutro gave us a fresh and interesting play, a marked departure from, and infinitely superior to, his popular drama, "The Walls of Jericho." It may be objected that the main theme of "The Perplexed Husband" is hardly conspicuous for originality, but such a charge can only be brought with any snow of reason against the foundations of the plot, is applicable, indeed, merely to the opening scenes. This is a case in short, where the embroidery is more to be prized that the cloth itself, where the wit and the observation of the author reconcile us to any little loss of verisimilitude. A certain measure of eccentricity, even of extravagance may be quite properly claimed by the playwright who makes his appeal in the role of avowed satirist. In "The Perplexed Husband" Mr. Sutro kept well within the requisite limits; it might even be declared that from the tangled skein of his invention he contrived to draw a true and edifying moral.

"PASSERS-BY."

"Loaves and Fishes," which marked the temporary retirement of Mr. W. Somerset Maugham from stage work, may be briefly dismissed. It was based upon the writer's novel, "The Bishop's Apron," and in many ways unmistakably showed its origin. Naturally it contained a fair leaven of bright dialogue and amusing scenes, yet even in this respect it fell distinctly short of some of the author's previous efforts, such as "Lady Frederic" and "Penelope." Mr. Haddon Chambers's "Passers-By," if rather chillingly received by the experts, found abundant compensation in the warmth subsequently displayed towards it both here and in America. "Passers-By" is a curious and interesting blend of the author's earlier and later methods. There is just enough of the melodramatic element in it—not to mention "the long arm of coincidence'—to recall "Captain Swift". In respect of quiet humour and been observation it reminds us, on the other hand, of "The Tyranny of Tears." We liken Mr. Chambers to Thackeray's famous clubman who from his easy chair, set in the bay-window of the reading-room, watches the panorama of life pass before him. Him all things human touch; he is as eager to study the ways of the street loafer as of the society leader who dates her letters from Mayfair. One imagines that Mr. Chambers takes life in leisurely and cultured fashion, that, unlike the law, he has a paternal regard for the little things of existence. "Passers By" reflects this state of mind; it abounds in sympathy, in sensibility, and in charm. Nothing more easy than to pick holes in it, if you have a turn for chopping logic with an analytical hatchet. But to do this you must first harden your heart against the sweetness and the fragrance of the author's work.

"Fanny's First Play" has achieved one of those "obstinate successes" against which Mr. Bernard Shaw, if we mistake not, strenuously rebels. The voice of the people, however, has proved too strong for him; in point of length of run "Fanny's First Play" has only been beaten by "Baby Mine." It is just possible that Mr. Shaw may not accept the circumstance as a compliment, but the fact remains. In that piece Mr. Shaw allows himself to be amusing at the expense of dramatic critics, and as he himself acted for a considerable time in the capacity one may surmise that he speaks from personal knowledge. The play itself reveals no fresh facet of the writer's talent; it has all the whimsicality, the self-contradictoriness, the extravagance, and the brilliancy of most of its predecessors. In a wholly different category stands Mr. Israel Zangwill's "The War God," produced, in rather experimental fashion, by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's. In justice, one must accord to Mr. Zangwill the virtues of an exalted purpose and lofty ideas. But somehow his parable of the great struggle between Count Frithiof and Count Torgrim—Tolstoy and Bismarck—evoked no very decisive feeling of reality; the characters sruck one rather as embodied principles than living beings. This result may, in some measure, be attributed to the author's use, as a medium of expression, of blank verse instead of ordinary prose. Has not Mr. Zangwill himself declared, however, that "The War God cannot be killed," even by criticism? There, perhaps, the question may be permitted to rest.

SHAKESPEARE AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

No survey of the past year would be complete without some allusion to the splendid work done by Sir Herbert Tree in his desire to keep the name of Shakespeare prominently before the playgoing public. His sensational success—the expression can hardly be deemed extravagant—with "Henry VIII." was followed by a success only less pronounced with "Macbeth," while the annual Shakespearean festival served to reintroduce a number of the poet's most popular plays, among them "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Julius Cæsar," and "The Merchant of Venice." It is well that the torch of poetic inspiration should thus be kept burning, and to Sir Herbert Tree playgoers owe a heavy debt of gratitude for his constant endeavour to give them the products of Shakespeare's lofty imagination in a manner befitting their greatness. How thoroughly his efforts are appreciated is amply attested by the fact that for something like eighteen months Shakespeare has reigned supreme at His Majesty's Theatre. Nor have the poet's claims been wholly neglected elsewhere. In the spring of the year, Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry of gave a most interesting and delightful revival of "As You Like It" at the New Theatre, following it up in the early autumn with the presentation of Romeo and Juliet." In both Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry revealed talent of a kind to render her ultimate attainment of the highest honours in her profession a foregone conclusion.

DEPORTING A VICEROY.

Yunnan, December 3.

A few weeks ago Li-ching-hsi was the all-powerful Viceroy of the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow. Within these provinces his word was law. As the most prominent member of the famous Li family, which was so closely bound up with the fortunes of the Manchu dynasty, he was practically secure against any intrigues at the Pekin Court. The strong attitude he had taken up in the dispute with the British concerning the village of Pien-ma on the Burmese border had won the hearts of the scholars and gentry of Yunnan. When revolution broke out in different parts of China he had every reason to be confident that he would weather the storm.

Quite recently I saw him riding in his sedan chair through the streets of Yunnan Fu, his viceregal capital, guarded by a large number of well-drilled modern soldiers. Only a few days later I saw him again, a brokendown, dejected old man, a captive in the hands of some young officers of the Revolutionary party. It was at the railway station of Po-si, about a hundred miles south of Yunnan Fu. While a group of Englishmen were watching what was going on at this temporary terminus of the French railway, the ex-Viceroy came in, carried in a small and rickety sedan chair and escorted by a hundred Revolutionary soldiers. He wore an ordinary long gown without the jacket that every scholar wears when properly dressed. His Manchu pigtail had been cut off, and his locks fell untidily over his neck. As he left his chair and went into the shanty dignified by the name of "Station Hotel" in order to wait for the one train of the day no one seemed to take any notice of a fallen statesman.

While he was resting in the little hotel the four young Revolutionary officers went quickly about their business. They had been deputed by the Yunnan Revolutionary Government to escort Li-ching-hsi out of China. They were dressed as teachers but each of them had a revolver hanging from the girdle of his gown. We watched them for a full hour, and during the whole of this time we never saw a smile on the face of one of them. Grimly and silently, and with an utter absence of arrogance, these men made their preparations. One of them had an especially hard face which seemed to suggest that he would have unhesitatingly used his revolver on anyone who stood in his way. In a residence of nearly a quarter of a century in China, I have never before come across teachers of this type. The long teacher's gown with a revolver in the girdle is a portent indeed.

Presently the train was ready to start. Li came out and walked slowly across the line. No one bowed to him or paid him any reverence. No one wished him a prosperous journey. One of my companions whispered "Wolsey," and that one word seemed to sum up the situation. The ex-Viceroy and his family took their seats in one compartment and in the next sat the young men with the revolvers. The escort of soldiers was accommodated in a forth-class carriage attached.

We admired the way in which these young officers did their work. They seemed almost as if they might have been trained among Cromwell's Ironsides. We marvelled, too, at the clemency shown by the Revolutionaries in allowing free exit from the country to a powerful official who had put up a hard fight against them, and had caused much loss of life. The new rulers feel themselves strong enough to be generous. Certainly they earned the unstinted admiration of the group of Englishmen that looked on.

Ten days afterwards we were again at Po-si. Once more members of a high official family were being escorted out of Yunnan into French territory. This time it was women and children only, the family of H. E. Shih, late Provincial Treasurer of Yunnan. Shih himself, a Manchu, had been singled out by the Revolutionary soldiers and killed. When they came into the room where he was his daughter flung her arms around him and tried to save his life. Her efforts and appeals were in vain. She would not desist, however, until she had been severely wounded in the arm by the sword of one of the soldiers. She was missing from the party we saw at Po-si, having been left behind, as too ill to travel, in the French Government hospital at Yunnan Fu. With one or two such lamentable exceptions, the Revolutionary troops in Yunnan have kept true to their declaration that they are waging no war against women and children.

A day or two later, at another railway station, two American engineers were seen leaving for Tonkin. They had been engaged by the late Viceroy, Li, to survey a route for a railway from Yunnan Fu to Szechuan. These men have done their work well, and have gained the confidence of officials and people. At the change of government, they wish to be released from their contract and to return to America. The new officials were not willing to lose them, and offered them two months' holiday on full pay so that they might be out of the country, while, affairs were settling down. The new "regime" is honouring the obligations of the late Government. If Yunnan is a fair sample of what the whole of China will be under the rule of the Revolutionary party, there are brighter days in store for this great people.—S. Pollard in the "Manchester Guardian."

ENGLISH WEATHER.

London, Jan. 12.

Although London is experiencing a sequence of torrential rainstorms, with fine intervals, other parts of the country are in the grip of what is termed "real" winter. Snow drifts six to eight feet in depth are reported from North Wales, while six inches of snow has fallen in places. During a severe blizzard of snow and sleet, the body of William Temple, a farmer well known locally, of Gristhorpe, near Filey, was discovered on the roadside about a mile distant from his farm. Death was evidently due to cold and exposure.

Heavy snow with alternate rain has been falling over the Irish Midlands. In the King's County some of the railway lines were flooded by the rising rivers, and there was great difficulty in getting trains through. The Shannon is at full flood level, and a vast tract of country is flooded.

Sir Edward Elgar, O.M., has been elected an Associate of the Academie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux-Arts of Belgium,

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

TAKE FOR TWO.

Guest (to waiter)—I suppose you have a good many ruffians in here?

Yes, replied the waiter.

Well, what do you generally do with them if they do not pay.

Waiter—Well we generally kick them out.

Oh, well, said the guest, stooping down, Take for two.

ORIGINAL.

One of the most original certificates of character was that given by a poor Irishman, who was asked by a judge if a certain witness with whom he professed to be acquainted was of good repute.

Well your honor, was the reply, he rades the Boible, he plays the fiddle, he never wollops the old woman, and now and then he takes a drop of good whisky. I don't know what more you could say for any man.

READ IT DIFFERENTLY.

A man was charged with stealing a sheep belonging to Sir Garnett Fitz Maurice.

I found the poor creature strayin' on the road, me lord, an' was just drivin' it home, pleaded the accused.

Can you read? asked his lordship.

A little, me lord.

You could not have been ignorant, then, that the sheep belonged to your landlord, Sir Garnett Fitz Maurice, as his brand, G. F. M, was on the animal.

True for ye, me lord; but, sure, I thought the letters meant Good Fat Mutton!

HANDICAPPED.

Mr. Jerry had long had a notion that a union with Mrs. Birks, the widow of a successful builder, would be an advantage to him, and at last he summoned up courage to propose to her, but the lady rejected the proposal at once.

No, no, Mr. Jerry, said the widow, finally, I have no fault to find with yourself, but it's your name that wouldn't fit in at all.

My name! repeated the amazed suitor. Whatever is the matter with my name?

Goodness gracious, don't you see? said the widow. I would want a man to carry on my late husband's business, and how would Jerry, Builder, look on my gate.

TAKING WAYS.

He met her on the crowded shore; she said, Have we not met before? And soon he was enraptured for, she had such taking ways.

He played the role of gallant beau; escorted her all o'er the show; it was expensive, but, you know, she had such taking ways.

With charming disregard for price, he paid for oysters, stout, and ice; and oh! he thought her awfully nice, she had such taking ways.

Her face to his he gently drew, and vowed for ever he'd be true; it broke his heart to bid adieu, she had such taking ways.

But next day gestures quite insane accompanied angry words profane; for she had pinched his watch and chain, she had such taking ways.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

Larry could not get on very well with his people at home, so he enlisted, and, after a time, went to India.

After some years he returned to his native village. How surprised the old folks would be! He walked along the village street in his smart-looking uniform, his heart beating fast as he neared the old home. Opening the gate, he stepped up the gravel path. Just then a ferocious dog rushed out and grabbed the soldier's leg. Shaking the dog off, he speedily regained the road, and was standing on the other side of the fence when his old father came out.

Ah my son, said the old man, like the prodigal, you have returned.

Yes, growled the soldier; but it's your confounded dog that's enjoyed the fatted calf.

WE PART FOR EVER.!

Her locks were in wild disorder. Her face was flushed, and her eyes flashing. She clenched and unclenched her fingers in an agony of despair. Unless her looks belied her, she was a deeply-injured and desperate woman. Her indignation and anger were allied with keen despondency.

Cruel one—oh, cruel one? she cried in anguished tones. I have borne with you too long. You have injured me; you have tortured me, and yet I could not bear to give you up.

When first we met, how your case and polish attracted me! she enquired! When you became my very own, how my friends envied me! But your understanding is too small for my large soul! You have ruined my standing in society! If we had never met I might have walked in peace. So now begone! We part for ever.

There came a moment's convulsive breathing, a gritting of teeth, and a sharp sigh. It was all over. The tragedy was ended. By an almost superhuman effort she had pulled off her new shoe.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

An old man who had led a sinful life was dying and his wife sent for a near-by preacher to pray with him.

The preacher spent some time praying and talking and finally the old man said, What do you want me to do, parson?

Renounce the devil. Renounce the devil, replied the preacher.

Well, but, parson, protested the dying man. I ain't in a position to make any enemies.

LOVE ON THE CHEAP.

What was his present, dear? asked a chorus of female voices on Boxing Day. Was it a pearl brooch, or a bracelet, or was it a diamond tiara.

The fair fiancee's eyes, which lately had glittered with glowing anticipations, grew moist.

It wasn't—anything! she replied.

Not anything? cried her friends. Oh, the brute! How did it happen.

Well, you see, explained the bitterly disappointed one, the tears now bursting through their barriers, h-he asked me w-what I wanted, and I told him I'd l-ove him just as much if he didn't g-get me anything—and s-so h-he d-didn't.

SUDDEN DROP IN PRICE.

The horse had taken fright. A motorhorn had too-tooted right in the centre of its ear and off it dashed like a house afire. Jones, the owner and driver of the horse and trap, gripped tight hold of the reins. Jenkins, who had come to see whether he would give £85 for the lot, clung wildly to his seat. Both were feebly aware of the fact that they were going the pace that kills.

Up, down, along they hurtled. Suddenly, at the foot of a steep hill, they saw a huge van standing in the centre of the road at attention. Nearer and nearer they came. It was a matter of moments.

Look here, cried Jones; when we get to the bottom I'll take ten pounds for the lot!

GALLANT CABBY.

A very pretty young girl who recently returned from Ireland tells of an encounter with an Irish cabby in Dublin. She had started out from the hotel to do some shopping, but decided instead to make a tour of the city on a jaunting car. Arriving at the first car stand and having selected the smartest looking vehicle, she told the driver that she wanted to engage him for the day. Pat, never backward in paying homage to beauty, earnestly replied, Begorra ma'am, you are welcome. I only wish it was for life!

EXPENSIVE DIMPLES.

She had a dimple in each cheek—a deep, dainty, loving, delicious, kissable dimple.

Ah, exclaimed the young fool, how I wish I had dimples like that. And he reached out his hand and patted them softly.

The maiden smiled until the dimples were a hundred times lovelier than before and the youth was completely captured. He took her for drives in the park, Then he took her to the Calldorf and treated her to a dinner such as visiting princes indulge in at the expense of the Government.

Next they went to the theatre and occupied a box, and after that they sought out a cosy cafe.

And since then he has had two dimples, two deep cavernous, empty dimples, one in each side of his purse, and they will stay there until next pay day.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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Without Alcohol
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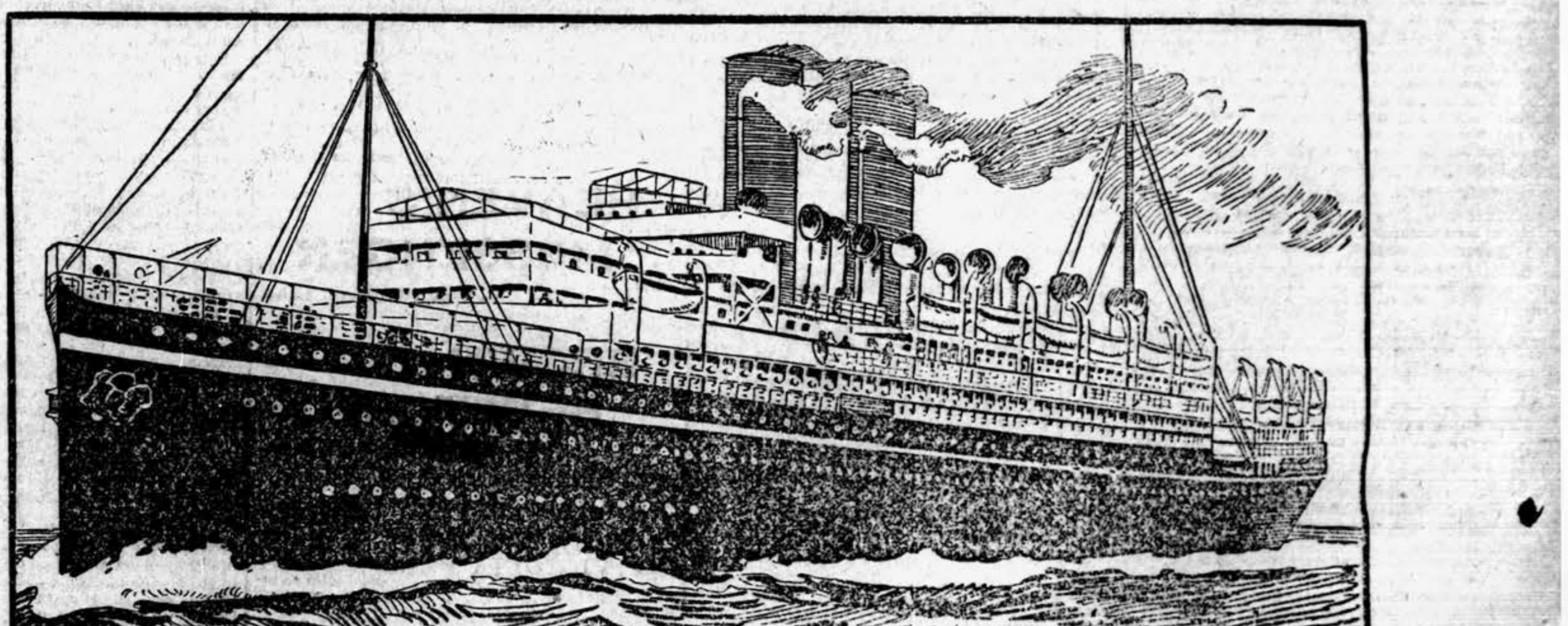
Although not put forward as a cure for Sea Sickness it has been proved that one of the best drinks on a sea voyage is O.T. This beverage is a stomachic of undoubted merit, whose action tones the stomach, aids digestion, and tends to prevent the unpleasant sensations of nausea which accompany Sea Sickness. We have unsolicited Testimonials from hundreds of people, who express gratitude for benefits derived from O. T. on a Sea Journey. If you contemplate a Sea Trip, ascertain if you can get O. T. aboard the vessel you intend travelling by, and if you cannot, take a few bottles with you, and you will find that O.T. is not only a delicious drink, but that it will also help to make your trip a pleasant one. You can buy O.T. at almost every Port of call.



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Although slightly hot, yet it is the most effective drink in the world for Satisfying Thirst, for Gratifying the Palate, for Refreshing the Body.

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Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed Ice if desired, to Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water. O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath. A wine-glass of O.T., neat, sipped after meals, is excellent for relieving Indigestion.

DRINK O.T. AT AND AFTER MEALS

O.T. is of special value as a meal time drink. It greatly promotes Digestion, and helps the stomach to perform its office. It is rich in nourishment and tonic properties derived from the finest and purest natural foods—Fruits and Herbs.

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Order a Bottle To-Day!

EN PASSANT.

It is far beyond the capacity of the ordinary onlooker to decide on the merits of what may be termed the 'comme de raison' of many of the honours periodically showered on man. Being gifts in a nominal sense, yet, not rarely, a 'quid pro quo' for something given, the will of the conferring power must remain beyond the reach of captious criticism. One or two papers only ventured to comment in any deprecating terms on the personnel of the recent Indian awards, and these had reference to a few only, but very palpable hits at that. The Home list contains a fair sprinkling of Men of Letters, including Medical lights. Among the former appear the names of Rider Haggard and Valentine Chirol, whose works are of course familiar to most of us, the novels of the first named, indeed, ranking with the best and most popular of the age. With a large section of Literary men endowment of the little extra Social precedence afforded by a Knighthood stands for little. It is the work itself not the mere honour, that becomes immortal. It was not the fashion in immediate earlier periods to confer honours of the kind in question for genius, or how could the literary giants, whose works are classics to the intellectual, and household words to the million, in succeeding ages, have 'scaped the Monarch's dub? The Poet, the Satirist, the Historian, the Novelist, live in the cognomen only, while the prefix of "Jubilee" or "Durbar" notoriety is truly interred with their bones.

The list includes no Actors. This is something, at least, to be thankful for. Except in one instance distinction previously conferred in this walk of life was somewhat invidious. It is no isolated position to take up when one assumes, or even avers, that the Stage is not ennobling. When folk begin to urge that reformation of character is even, rarely, probable through "the cunning of a scene" there are some of us ready to cry out "Rats" (whatever that may mean). It may be believed that 'souls are won' (to use a common phrase of the more susceptible forms of Religion) by that power of speech that turns men's hearts and Religion thereby is vindicated. Many years ago a notable London Preacher linked together Church and Stage as Colleagues in moral teaching, and he had a more or less sympathetic following. This was the Revd H. R. Haweis the then Incumbent of the St James Westmoreland Place, a man of much originality and boldness of opinion, and possessing, withal, a great reserve of oratorical power. But, it may be merely coincidental—yet ironical, that the Era marked by this Theory was, towards its close, instanced by more specious danger in Stagecraft than previously existed, if we exclude the gross age that made the representations of Mrs. Behn, Congreve and a few others possible, viz: the introduction of the Society play with its pandering to vice in what is commonly known as double etendre. For many years, previous to the time alluded to, Stage Comedy was confined, in a great measure, to the works of Henry J. Byron, Robertson, and others of their ilk and predilection, whose works generally could have been represented without a semblance of offence before even the most rigid following of Mrs. Grundy. Adaptations from the French were rare, and then of the more innocent type. Perhaps the "Pink Dominoes" somewhat overstepped the limit, but the farcical element (and those who remember Ashley, Charles Wyndham, and Mrs John Wood, in their respective parts will understand the inference) neutralised to a great extent the effect of more doubtful ones, though the play remained taboo to the household of old time propriety. "Formosa" the now forgotten Adelphi Drama, a tale of profligacy having a somewhat unconventional ending, was also I remember, objected to in similar quarters. The Bancrofts, at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, of Tottenham Court Road, produced two or three of these adaptations, of which 'Diplomacy' was one of the most admirably acted plays I ever saw. Bancroft, himself, John Hare, Arthur Cecil, Kemble and Kendal, Mesdames Bancroft, and Kendal were in the cast, forming a galaxy of talent of brilliance and balance that could not have been equalled. About this time the Censor refused to license a play, from the French, by Sydney Grundy, but it was one of the last spurts of rigidity in that mysterious Official. The taste of the public was changing, the appetite has been whetted by the popularisation of French methods, to some extent due to a remarkable season of a Parisian Company, at one of the West End Theatres which produced a stock of plays in the original (to which no objection seemed to have been made.) so that a decade later the most sought after Theatres were those producing a type of play as dangerous to the young mind as they were palatable to the case-hardened roue, or tolerable to the transitory age that was gradually dispensing with the blush and grace of modesty.

So folk, perforce, began to drop the idea that the Stage generally could be held up as a National moral training school. To-day it exists as merely recreative and entertaining, though superficially elevating in some cases, academically useful in others, but the majority of its walks the most risky profession for the impressionable mind of our sons and daughters. Much as one may admire histrionic talent (and the writer owns the impeachment from a life long predilection and considerable practical knowledge of the Art) he cannot get away from the hard fact that the natural tendency of life behind the footlight is demoralising. Further, the bolstering up of the profession by the conferring of titles on its leaders, wealthy and idolised though they be, serves no useful purpose to mankind morally. For men who have had the advantage of public schools training, thus fitting themselves for more ennobling walks in life, to adopt the Stage as a profession is of questionable credit and consistency. The world looks to them for something more than artifice. However that may be those of us who know relegate the theory of moral partnership between Church and Stage as beyond the range of practicibility.

The extra spirit of enterprise shewn by the Exhibition Authorities is a move in the right direction. The idea of "the Parsee" to mark the recent honour done to one of the most respected of its Community and an eminent Citizen, by putting enjoyment within the reach of Sir Shapoorjee Broacha's admirers was an excellent one, and, as is known, was met by full co operation by those authorities. I am glad to record in this modest way a personal gratification at the results. As a somewhat obscure scion of the Anglo-Saxon race possessing still (after a lifetime in exile) a few insular prejudices I am not alone in confessing a sincere admiration for this gentleman, who is only known to me by good report. Had that knowledge not been of previous standing those few words interpolating his brief speech, on the occasion we now dwell on, where he refers to the time when he went forth on the battle of life, would have engendered that interest in this poor mind, as the tale of heroic struggle and determination ever do in that of the average Britain. Give us, give us the man who achieves greatness, in whatever form it takes, and in that greatness puts forth a strength for the up-building of his fellow-men.

Following this Festival came the Carnival, on Saturday night, to which folk, of all communities, flocked in thousands. In the Stadium the best effect of the fancy-garbed section was of course obtained. In the subsequent mingling in the crowd much of the attraction (and paint) was lost. The costumes generally were not very good and there was too much sameness. As a rule Native costumes, to which people have much resource on account of simplicity, are not too attractive, and in the present instance, with the natural holders of the garb all around, the advantage of contrast was missing. What might be tried before the season closes is a living game of Chess in the Stadium, with young people of both sex, representing Eras in History, as Pawns. Organisation is somewhat difficult but it is believed the results would amply justify the trouble and expense involved.

Bombay with all its advantages does not possess a City Band. The want is not perhaps acutely felt for, as we know, there are four of these combinations in our midst for the greater part of the year, and at least twice a week the public, as a public, are able to reap enjoyment gratis. But from another point of view is the position of dependence on the pleasure of C. O's, nominal though the usually advertised permission may be quite compatible with Civic greatness and dignity? And, again, should not the wealthier portion of the Public, who obstruct the apology for a Band stand we possess with its carriages and motor-cars, pay for the privelege? The other great City possesses a Public Band, which for Regimental purposes is subsidised by the local Volunteer Rifles as an alternative to the vice versa system previously obtaining. Probably similar help from the Local Volunteer Units of Bombay might be possible, though of course contributions from such quarters are not very material. Bombay is perhaps ahead of Calcutta in a wealthy population of Natives and Parsees who are capable of appreciating English Music and therefore might be willing to join hands with Europeans in establishing what would be in time become a leading feature in Public Entertainment.

LE TAPILLON.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. E. M. Cook, C. S. are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

Mr. S. M. Robinson, Bar.-at-Law, is appointed a Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangeways, Financial Commissioner. is appointed on return from leave sub pro-tem Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Mr. H. A. Crump, officiating Financial Commissioner is appointed sub protem temporary Chief Commissioner till Mr. Fox Strangeways returns from leave and assumes charge.

The Services of Capt. Maconachie, I. M, S. is placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Parker goes to Central Provinces for employment as Cantonment Magistrate. Colonel Smith becomes Divisional Artillery Commander, Poona Division, with temporary rank of Brigadier-General. Lieut.-Colonel Hore and Thomson I.M.S., retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Sharvell is promoted as Chief Engineer on Rs. 400 per month. Engineer Lastlett is promoted Chief Engineer on Rs.350.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Sir Fleetwood Wilson has been gazetted Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council in place of Sir John Jenkins deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col. Cole, Deputy Commissioner E.B. and Assam, is appointed as Director of Temporary Work, Delhi.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. L. Wauklyn is appointed Consul for Sweden in Calcutta.

Mr. E. A. Adams is appointed Consul for Denmark at Aden.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. W. Forde is posted as Assistant Accountant General in Burma.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Mr. R. H. Rolfe, Military Assistant Acct.-General, is granted one year's leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Railway Board has sanctioned a survey being carried out by the East Indian Railway for a light line of railway on 5 feet 6 inches gauge from Gaya station on East Indian Railway to Sherghatty, a distance of 29 miles. This survey will be known as Gaya Sherghatty Railway Survey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

The "Pioneer" says that Major-General Aylmer. who formerly commanded the Quetta Brigade, is likely to be selected for the appointment of Adjutant-General in India.

The despatch of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry to North China from Hong Kong brings the strength of the Baluchi troops in the "Flowery Land" up to two regiments, the other being the 124th Duchess of Coannought's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Both formerly belonged to the old Bombay army, in which they were numbered the 24th (Baluchistan) Bombay Infantry, and the 26th (Baluchistan) Bombay Infantry. The 124th was formed in 1820, and it was amongst the force which captured Aden from the Arabs in January 1839, and subsequently defended it against the tribesmen the following May, and other campaigns to its credit are the Indian Mutiny, Afghan War, 1878-80 and the campaign in British East Africa, 1896. The 126th began life in 1825 and it has seen active service in Persia, and in China, 1900. The composition of both is much alike—both being class company regiments. The 124th comprises two companies of Hazaras, two companies of Punjabis Muhameddans, two companies of non-Jat Sikhs, and a company each of Khattaks and Mahsud Wazirs. The 126th consist of two companies of Khattaks, two of Hazaras, two of non-Jat Sikhs, and a company each of Baluchis, Wazirs, and Brahmans.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

It is likely that Sir Archdale Earle will proceed Home on short leave next month, preparatory to taking up the Chief Commissionership of Assam in April.

LORD LAMINGTON ON PERSIA

Lord Lamington delivered an address in Edinburgh recently on the crisis in Persia. He said that, though he was a Unionist, what he was going to say was by no means intended as an attack upon the Government. He believed the Government was strongly animated by the desire to secure a united and independent Persia, but they had not taken the measures which were necessary to ensure that result. Politically, geographically, commercially, and by human ties we were vitally concerned with Persia. Our interest was not inimical to Russia, but it was criminal to blind our eyes to facts. Persia had not had a chance. She was hampered and thwarted in her regeneration, and, adding insult to injury, leader-writers in the Press had attributed the present chaos to her own mistakes. One point was clear. On one or two occasions when she appeared to be extricating herself from her difficulties Russia had interposed. Mr. Shuster was accused of lack of tact—a poor charge on which to base invasion of a country. But this and the other incidents were immaterial in the light that Russia's predominant position was not to be modified by the declaration of establishing Persian independence. This made the position extraordinarily complex and it was impossible to see what was to be the outcome of events. All that could be done was to secure the withdrawal of Russian troops from Kasvin, whence they threatened Teheren. In that way alone could the partition of Persia and all that would involve be guarded against. He believed there was a strong party in Russia opposed to the policy of territorial aggrandisement, and it would be in the interests of Russia as well as ourselves to keep Persia as a buffer State, unless Russia was really making a bid to come down to the Persian Gulf. Any such action was condemned in the strongest terms by Lord Lansdowne in 1903. For the sake of our prestige in India and for the safety of that empire we must exert ourselves to keep Persia as a free Power.

"SWEATED" DOCTORS.

What Contract Work Really Means.

A forcible article, which clearly expresses on of the principal objections, which the medical profession take against the present Insurance scheme of Mr. Lloyd George appears in the "Daily Mail" from the pen of Dr. Haydn Brown. He says:—

It must be recollected that medical men are only human, and will all the time well appreciate the fact that in order to do good work a man must be properly paid for it. Those practitioners who are not going to sign the pledge of the Practitioner" "not to accept any service whatsoever" under the present National Insurance Act are in their own minds, some of them, volunteering to enter a cutting-price business in the hope of making a profit out of the mistakes in calculation, or it may be by placing a false weight in the balance, by sleight of hand, or by mere make-believe. There should only be one standard in medical practice, that should be exercised over all classes alike, from a scientific point of view—namely the best always bearing in mind that a working man's life is as of much value as his master's, each unto himself. Now the great question for even peremptory legislators, to-day when coming to close grips with problems concerning the health of the masses, is, Can the work be of the best at the price offered?

It has been a commonplace in the profession, long before the Insurance Bill was thought of, that most contract work has been indifferently done, not lately, but for many years, during which time about 4s. per annum has been the amount paid per member. It is all very well for a section of humanity to live in a fool's paradise and to accept the blandishments of affable and kind doctors, who grow accustomed to smoothing over difficulties (who are obliged to do so to get a living at all), but what patients miss in life who cannot know when they are getting the best or the worst! There has been an amount of narcotic hoodwinking and deception practised for many years in contract practice that has been a disgrace to profession, and yet it has been forced on the profession.

A DISHONEST MOCKERY.

What I wrote in June last will now well bear repeating at this juncture:—The questions of contract practice and low fees for medical attendance have been burning within the ranks of the profession for many years; payment for the services of medical men has been ground down to sweating point, while medical men themselves have proved unbusinesslike, unorganised and weak, What has been the result? Chiefly the incalculable. loss of the public at large. The time has come when we ought not to mince matters. Let the plain and painful truth be known now. The mass of cheaply paid work in the past has been a dishonest mockery Club work has been made to pay by the quantity and the slipshod way in which it has been done, while sixpenny dispensaries have been, and are, even worse than that very quackery over which the mouthpieces of the profession are so ready to be righteously indignant. It may be argued that a great deal of club and cheap dispensary work is not so badly done. Who knows? Medical men knew that proper time cannot be spent over cases and proper medicines cannot be given for the money. That is the answer. Just how many deaths occur through this kind of work can never be demonstrated.

You may lead a horse to the water but you cannot make it drink. Nor can you get best out of medical men by State direction—unless you pay them properly. The worst medical work I have ever seen has been that "under State machinery," where certain hours, certain pay, and certain routine have been required of doctors and nothing more. It may be argued that medical men are sure to exert themselves to their utmost under Mr. Lloyd George's Bill. It is more than likely, however, that certain medical men will be favoured for some reason or other, local health committees being just as able to exhibit partiality as church or chapel district visitors with—the result that the work will not be competitive but will be promoted regulated, or defended as the case may be, by wire-pullers and district visitors of various kinds.

WANT OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

Let me quote again from "The Serpent and the Cross" of Mr. Stephen Andrew, who knew his subject well, as he wrote looking the facts squarely in the face and writing as he realised in his heart:—

"To make a living by club doctoring," says the young assistant, is low-down work. It means that the doctors are sweated and the patients neglected. Club doctoring means that a large number of people die every year from want of care and attention. The doctor who does little else than club doctoring has so much to do that he can do none of it properly. . . . I myself have paid as many as sixty visits in a day. It means that not a single patient is examined properly, not a single one is really diagnosed. He gets his symptoms treated, and if they are not due to anything serious, as is usually the case, all goes well, but if there is anything really the matter the patient may pay for want of diagnosis with his life. . . . Then consider what the effect is on the doctor; he never makes a diagnosis, until in time he is quite unable to diagnose anything. . . . The better class doctors have tried to abolish this club work, with the result that people have said they were thinking of nothing but their own pockets. Fools! Club work pays as long as the club doctor has no conscience. Doctors of the baser sort know this and carry on in spite of all attempts to abolish the iniquitous system."

The "British Medical Journal" has commented on the above, in these words: The evils of club practice are too glaring to be overlooked and statements made in this book are supported by facts."

"WORSE CONDITIONS THAN EVER."

Now, under Mr. Lloyd George's Act we are to have a new patent stamp put upon contract work that will be underpaid. That certain doctors will be found to do the work is only too likely to prove true; but in the name of humanity ought they to be allowed? For if things have been bad enough in the "green tree," what may we expect when even more completely cut and dried when the masses are at the mercy of not the good men and true of the profession but the blacklegs of previous failure and present want of recommendation? Such are the men who may be found pleased to exercise their questionable abilities over lives precious at least to their particular owners or nearest dependents.

And the public must remember this, that under State control remedy or redress for wrong will be subject to bureau and redtape regulation and defence. Any complaints cannot make the dregs of the profession into first-class scientists all at once. Wrong diagnosis and slipshod prescribing will not receive the easy recognition and the ready alternative that free men can obtain. No, the work under the Bill as it stands will ultimately settle down to "worse" contract conditions than ever.

If a Royal Commission could now sit upon the contract work that has been done in the medical profession for the past thirty years, it would find a mass of evidence which would make legislators shudder, and feel it incumbent upon them to hold back the rash hand of bold incontinence as it now reaches forward to clutch even more innocents in its deadly grasp.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on Jan. 17, at Turkaulia, Chumparan, Bengal, between Mary Agusta, widow of Sir Spenser Buckingham St. John, G. C. M. G., of Pinewood Grange, Camberley, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Frederic Macnaghten Armstrong, C. B., and Mrs. Armstrong, and Francis Henry Manisty of Jallaha Turkaulia, Chumparan, eldest son of Francis Stuart Manisty, M. D., F. R. C. S., of Laurel Bank, Gresford, Denbighshire.

A marriage has been arranged between Sir Thomas Selby Tancred, Bart., late Major, Central India Horse, and Margery Elinor, elder daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Lawson, of Aldborough Manor, Yorkshire.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Edmund Lawrence van Someren, captain, late 5th batt. Lancashire Fusiliers, only surviving son of Col. G. J. van Someren, Conservator of Forests to the Government of India, Indian Army (retired), and Hildegarde Mary, elder daughter of the late Rev. Charles Garth Fullerton and Mrs. Fullerton, of Thribergh Park, Rotherham.

The marriage arranged between Edward Hugh Bagot Stack, 8th Goorkha Rifles, only son of the late Edward Stack, Indian Civil Service, and Mary Meta, second daughter of the late Richard Theodore Stack, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. of Dublin, and of Mrs. Stack, Summerfield, Hale, Cheshire, will take place in London, in March.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Petition for Disposal in Chambers.

Application No. 1168—Craigie B. and C. Naranjee Permanand vs. Tulsidas Dhunji In Person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala. Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy Payne and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shashtry, Mah J and M.

631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin, Mukri vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay, Captain and V.

231-08—Edg G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji vs. Dada Aboo and another, Cap. and V.

371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Shivpartab Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa and another Dik D and S.

1154-09—Daph F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. vs H. N. Vakil and another, Payne and Co.

316-09—Daph F and D. The Jain Mfg. Co. and another vs Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Smetham B. and Co.

943-10—Edg, G W, and Co. Ravatmal Narandas vs Sobhagmal Dhudha Kanjee and S.

100-10—Little and Co, Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs J. T. Karaka and another, Payne and Co.

771-11—Mulla and M. Bomanji Rustemji and Co. vs J. F. Karaka and another Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For consent Decree.

94-10—Bhai K. and G. Bai Hifoobai widow vs. Hajee Mahomed Mudin—Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

720-11—Captain and V. Bai Meherbai vs. B. N. Captain Wadia G. and Co.

1161-10—Patel and E R. D. Screwwala vs R. M Dalal and others—Craigie B. and C.

695-11—Mehta and D. Bhagwandas Hanmandas vs. Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.

722-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kacher Jehangir M. and S.

714-11—Mehta and D, Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.

740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Mansukhlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.

123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.

451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodhbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.

778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.

569-10—Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.

1026-10—S A Tyabji—Narbadabai vs Ahmed Sulemam—Payne and Co.

614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.

120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yamin Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.

622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.

1077-10—Jehangir M. and S. Morlidhur Luchmi-Narayen vs. Shobhagmal Kalianmal—Kanga and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOWNS FOR THE WOMAN OF FIFTY.

It is very difficult to say what is worn by the woman who has passed out of the thirties and forties, in contradistinction to what is worn by the woman who is still in them. The barriers in dress between the different ages of women have been broken down. The reason for this is to be found in the greater care which is given to affairs of the toilet and the skill which we have acquired in delaying the hand of time. The chief difference between the gowns of the young woman and her elder lies in the greater importance in matters of trimming and ornamentation, and the greater care in suiting the arrangement of the corsage when there is that tendency to embonpoint which marks out the woman with a good figure. The elder woman has now adopted what we who love it call "the little frock" for morning and afternoon wear, but, she adapts it to her own figure and expresses it in the colours which practice has taught her are most suited to the changes, however slight they may be, which the years have made in her appearance. But in gowns for evening wear she asserts herself more definitely.

DINNER GOWN IN VIOLET CHARMEUSE.

A dainty dinner or theatre gown is a model which ought to prove exceedingly useful in the coming season, with its many private and public functions. The slight fulness in the skirt, which is a graceful reaction against the too great stiffness of some recent models, is particularly suited to the important figure. It is carried out in violet charmeuse with violet and powderblue embroidery: the long sash ends are of blue velvet, the shade of that used on the embroidery and the V-shaped effect on the corsage, which ends in a cascade in front, is of violet chiffon. Some fine lace is let in at the back and at the elbow; the Magyar effect of the sleeves and the long sash ends accentuate the slim lines of the gown, which is slightly trained.

MATERIALS POPULAR WITH THE ELDER WOMAN.

A very popular material this season with modistes for expressing models for the mature woman is that known as "San Toy." It is silkier than a cachemire, is to be had in many colours, and falls into very pleasing lines. Oriental trimmings in colours that are pleasingly crude are a feature of many gowns, and give a touch of brilliancy to the most sombre of them. Satin charmeuse for evening wear holds supreme sway, and is likely to remain in favour for a long time to come.

QUAINT FOOTWEAR IN THE PAST.

The personal tastes of the reigning Monarch used to have a powerful influence on styles in shoes. Thus, Henry the Eighth, growing gouty, was compelled to wear very broad foot-gear. The fashion set by him went so extravagantly far that in the reign of his daughter Mary, Parliament found it necessary to pass an Act limiting the breadth across the toes to six inches. Slippers first came into use during the reign of Elizabeth, when also a high shoe, opening at the side and known as the "sartup," became very fashionable. At an exhibition held some years ago by the Cordwainers' Company, one of the most interesting articles shown was a "mule shoe" which belonged to Mary of Lorraine, mother of Mary Queen of Scots. This was probably used as a bedroom slipper. The toe was extremely pointed, and the heel was not only very high but of a most peculiar shape. At the same exhibition the shoe of Miss Langley, a Court lady of King Charles the Second's time, was shown as a "chef d'œuvre" in the way of manufacture of the period. One of the greatest changes in the fashion of ladies' shoes was that made about the year 1790. Then they were made with low quarters and very flat and low heels. Another point in which these shoes represented a decided change was that they were no longer fastened with a buckle, but with a small tie in front, the buckle being gradually discontinued until it went out of fashion for the time.

Whisk the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, then add the yolks one at a time, when making swiss roll with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

You will be surprised at the many delightful dainties which you can make if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

24th Sunday after Epiphany—28th January.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. G. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Eyre in E Flat. Hymns—214, 271, 322, 292. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—405, 550, 82.—Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Thursday, 7-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; Friday, 7-30 a.m. Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m., Evensong; Thursday 6-30 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharply—8 a. m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P Eykyn.—8-30 a. m. Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher; Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m. (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore, Chard and Nicholson.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—7 and 9 a. m. and 5 30 p. m. Sunday Services.—Week days 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a-m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. R. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrigues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 93; Hymns: 175, 207, 617.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Free Church of Scotland; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. A. S. Crichton. Psalms, 126; Hymns, 311, 239, 606. Anthem, "Seek ye the Lord," (86).

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Maylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service at 7-30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church. Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Preacher Rev. R.O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p. m., Sunday School; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher: Rev. A.Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. R.O. Jenkins; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowe Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. Fawcett Shaw, 11 a. m. Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.—Wednesday, 6-30 p. m., Prayer Meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

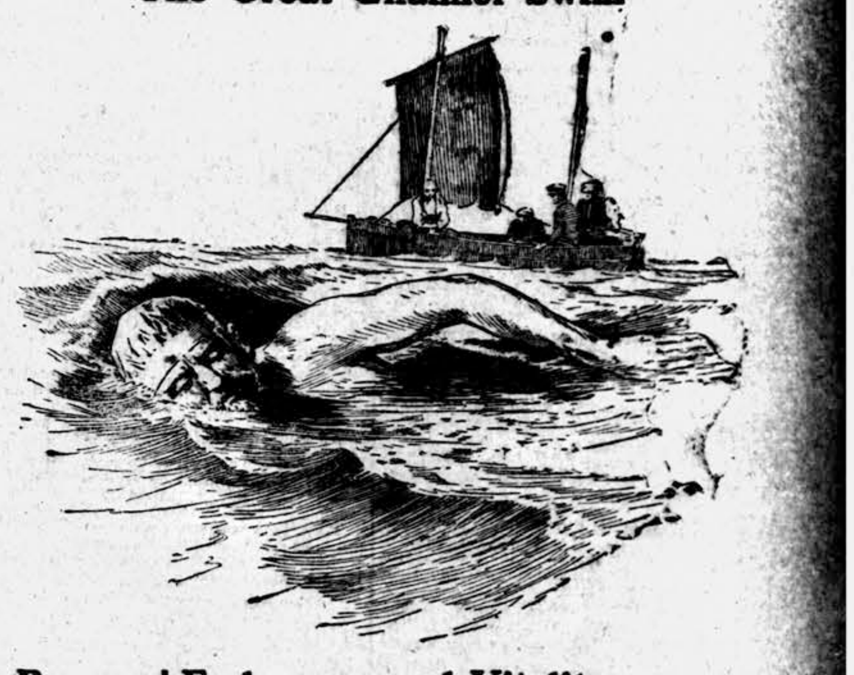
Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell 9. a. m. Morning Parade Service, (Rev. H. E Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School.

HIGH PRICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 26.

The High Prices Commission consisting of Messrs. Datta and Shirras, have arrived here to collect local information and opinions.



The Great Channel Swim

Burgess' Endurance and Vitality—

It is the big success, *the great deed itself*, that proves the wisdom of Burgess in employing Phosferine to provide the *endurance* and *energy* which enabled him to swim the Channel. To Phosferine the mighty Yorkshireman owes it that he has achieved *more* than any other living man, for on this historic occasion he used Phosferine to *prepare* for his daring and thrilling *23 hours'* swim! Comparing his triumph with his previous failures, Burgess declares that the *unlimited nerve force* derived from Phosferine furnished the *endurance* to *finish* his swim successfully *this* time. Obviously Phosferine was the *making* of Burgess' great deed, and alike with other innumerable victors who have achieved renown by the invigorating aid of Phosferine, he frankly declares that Phosferine *alone* provides the force and vitality necessary for continuous mental and physical exertion.

How he made success sure.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, 30, Dover Road, Walmer, Deal, writes:—"I am very pleased to place on record my keen appreciation of Phosferine as a nerve and muscle tonic of the highest order. I have proved from experience the unfailing efficacy of this admirable remedy, and in preparing for this special demand upon my energies, it has been of incalculable benefit to me, and its recuperative effects immediately after my successful Channel Swim were excellent. Its sustaining and strengthening properties are very marked, and for nervous breakdown and feats of physical endurance I consider Phosferine is indispensable."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness | Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion | Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag | Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

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The Fascinating Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON.

There's Strength for YOU in HORLICK'S.

Take Horlick's frequently.

It maintains the strength—tones the System—keeping it braced up, thus withstanding disease. It is most pleasant to the taste. Ideal for Infants and Invalids.

Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 78

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain W. J. Rosewarne, will sail to-day for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga. 951 tons Captain W. J. Rosewarne, sailed yesterdays for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line Steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons Captain R. A. Harbord, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Aden, with the English Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Benbrook, 2,388 tons, Captain J. Denvirs, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Port Said in ballast.

The steamer Sultan Van Langkat, 2,293 tons. Captain C. G. Kuhn arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of 3,680 tons of kerosine oil.

The steamer Northumbria, 2,755 tons, Captain C. Hedley, will sail to-day for Hamberg and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Beckbergen, 2,447 tons, Captain J. de Hond, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers.

The French Mail steamer Oceanien, 2,536 tons, Captain Mager, sailed on Friday for Noumea &c. via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,469 tons, Captain J. P. Cargill arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3,176 tons, Captain b. von. Holdt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mikindane, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus	Comdr C P B Powell	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr John Harvey	Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr de Burgh	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 26,

Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetling			T M & Co
Angus	2820	Dakers			T M & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr			T M & Co
Deranha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	28-2	P & O Co
Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack			A Yule & Co
Hidalgo	2760	Harboro			J Finlay & Co
Kasara	504	King			M M & Co
Knala	360	McLarin			K N & Co
Kanzler	1665	Coltzau	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co
Lawoe	1817	Born	P Gulf		Arab S Co
Oceana	3507	Jones			P & O Co
Ryebergen	2304	Burger			T M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean			Shah S N Co
Shirly	2192	Stone			T M & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	3-2	P & O Co
Sultan von Longkat	1293	Kuhn			W & A G & Co
Umta	3482	Phillips			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Woodbridge	2331	Notman	Hull	1-2	W & A G & Co
B Assaye	4359	Cookman	Shanghai	31-1	P & O Co
C&R Dido	3127	Renton			J F & Co
D&E Muttra	2985	Carey			M M & Co
F Axenfels	2732	Nells			W & A G & Co
G Meshtari	1107	LeMiere			Bo & P S N Co
H Naderi	1168	Hughes			B & P S N Co
K Swazi	3174	Abbey			W & A G & Co
M Banca	3794	Potter		3-2	P & O Co
N Beckbergen	2447	Dettond	Ant	27-1	T M & Co
O Benbrook	2388	Denbie			W & A G & Co
P Ehrenfels	2780	Weyhansen			W & A G & Co
Q Khosrou	2410	Hannah			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Newby Hall	2481	Parker	L'pool	28-1	K N & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell			W & A G & Co
3 Northumbria	2756	Medley	A'werp	27-1	W& A G & Co
4 Barrington Court	2834	Williams	D'kirk	23-1	W &A G & Co
5 Clan Macalister	3065	Makepeace	Cochin	29-1	J F & Co
6 Imani	2979	Rosewaine	Dunkirk	26-1	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Cherrish	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Torilla	4111	Cane			M M & Co
9 Palamcotta	2207	Catbush	Durban		M M & Co
10&11 Chupra	3951	Henderson			M M & Co

B I Dock.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Patiala	1929	Johnson			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
25	Benbrook	Denvirs	Port Said Jan 11
25	S'tan VonLongkat	Kuhn	Rangoon Jan 11
	Egypt	Summers	London Jan 5
	Hidalgo	Harbord	Hull Dec 21
	Konig	Holdt	Mikindani Jan 10
	Belle of France	Cargill	Calcutta Jan 15

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Bombay Maru	Noguchi	Kobe, &c
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Oceanien	Mayer	Noumea, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Imani, Rosewarne for Dunkirk.
„ Beckbergen, Hand for Antwerp.
„ Northumbria Hedley for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterdays:—

Steamer Chacra for antwerp.
„ Lalpoora for Calcutta
„ Benbrook for Hull &c
„ Patiala for Persian Gulf
„ Hidalgo for Hull

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th January.

24. Parade.—Saturday, 27th January, 1912. Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahalaxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p m. Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p. m., and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery. Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

25. Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 28th instant.
No 1 Company Sergt C. B. Banks.
No 2 Company Sergt A. W. Barker.

26. Musketry—Sunday, 28th January, 1912. Spoon Competitions at Ghat Kopar. Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m. Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards.

27. Skill-at-Arms Competition :—There will be a separate prize for Sergeants in this Competition provided at least three compete.

28. Strength—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are taken on the strength and posted as follows :—
No. 1436 Gunner G Burgess, No. 1437 Gunner H Burgess No 2 Company, No. 4 Sub-Division.
No 111 Sapper W H M Chatilier E E Company.

R. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A. &
Adjt. B. V. A.

The appointment of British Military Attache in China has been conferred upon Capt. D. S. Robertson, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, who will have the temporary rank of major, in succession to Lieut.-Col. M. E. Willoughby, 2nd Lancers, Indian Army.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

SEASON DEPOSITS.

Rate for 2 to 3 months deposits for sums over Rs. 5,000 is 6 per. cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Deposits for 12 months are taken for sums not less than Rs. 500 at 4 1-2 per cent. p. a.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 500 and upwards. Interest at 3 per cent. p. a. on daily balances from January to June and at 2 1-2 per cent. p. a. from July to December.

All kind of Banking business transacted.

SHARES.—A few shares are available. Applications should be sent with Rs. 5 per each Share applied for.

This Bank was registered on 22nd December, 1911.

Its working Capital—
on 4th January, 1912, was Rs. 3,04,000
on 8th „ „ „ „ 4,18,000
on 12th „ „ „ „ 4,85,000
on 16th „ „ „ „ 5,10,000
on 19th „ „ „ „ 7,19,000

AUDITORS.
Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co.,
Chartered Accountants.
Registered Office,
GRESHAM BUILDINGS,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Olive Street, Calcutta.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE
WATCHMAKER.
(FROM MESSRS. THORNHILL & Co.)
REPAIRER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, &C., &C.,
No. 41, FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST FIRMS,
ESTABLISHED 1869.
CERTIFICATES FOR REPAIRS
OBTAINED FROM UNDERMENTIONED CUSTOMERS AND PATRONS :—

Messrs. Thornhill and Co; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet (3rd Baronet); Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Bart (2nd Bart); The Hon. Sir Justice Lawrence H. Jenkins, High Court; The Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebjee, High Court; The Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court; Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge, Small Cause Court; Mr. J. Sander Slater, Chief Magistrate; The Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General, High Court; Sir G. Cotton, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co; Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Post Master General, Bombay; Mr. Rienzi Walton, Ex. Engineer; Mr. C. E. Fox, Master in Equiry, High Court; Mr. S. Newcome Fox, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. James McDonald, J. P. and President of the Municipal Corporation; Dr. E. H. R. Langley, Brigade Surgeon; Mr. Dhramsey Morarjee Goculdas; Mr. J. Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court; Mr. D. Jelley for Port Officer, Dock Master, Prince's Dock; Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett; Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehanghirjee Wadia; Mr. F. R. Vicaji, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. C. Tyebjee, Solicitor, High Court; Mr. W. G. Mayhew, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; Mr. W. G. Corke, First Assistant Port Officer; Messrs. Rogers and Co, Chemists and Druggists; Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Allbless and Sons, Merchants; Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper; Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Merchant; Mr. Jeewanji Heerjeebhoy Readymoney; Major O. M. Creagh, Commandant; Mr. C. P. Whitcombe, Loco Superintendent, S. M. Railway.

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The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS. COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

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"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

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LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.
PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.
In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the
CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.
THE Lipp "MINIMGRAND"
possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.
If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.
[SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.]
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 27th January, 1912.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF SPORT.

"IT's a fine day; let's go out and kill something" used to be the Englishman's remark. "Let's go out and play something" is to-day more typical of the general attitude. To the gourmet the year is marked by the dishes in season, to the society dame by fur or chiffon wear, to the poet by the changing flowers, but to the average Briton it is roughly divided into the cricket and football seasons, with golf as a hardy evergreen, playable the whole year round. When time and adipose tissue force the player into the ranks of the spectators, he cheerfully accepts the inevitable, and may be seen shouting himself hoarse at a "Soccer final" at the Crystal Palace, when his favourite kicks a goal, or applauding vigorously a drive to the boundary at Lord's. The yelling news-boy reflects the popular attitude, and bawls out the Test-match results before the news of the horrible murder or the European Crisis, knowing full well that the excited enthusiast may be depended upon not to wait for his halfpenny change. Paterfamilias as he signs the cheque for his son's schooling sometimes wonders if he is getting his money's worth, since his boy can scarcely write a letter without spelling-errors, translate the family motto or do a sum in simple arithmetic. He reflects however that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton and resignedly foots the bill for the three months during which his son may work but must play. The contagion has spread to women. If you see a group of young girls conversing together with sweet and rapt expression they are probably not talking about clothes, or Lewis Waller or the latest novel—they are not even thinking of Women's Suffrage; they are discussing handicaps, Miss So-and-so's style at tennis, or the merits of the Varden grip. Their highest hope is to appear in an illustrated paper grotesquely contorted, with feet turned inwards as—"Miss X. driving from the first tee," or as one of a group of eleven truculent-looking damsels who have achieved the distinction of playing hockey for their county.

Our leisure hours being employed either in playing or watching games, or in reading about them, it necessarily follows that we have but little time left over for artistic and intellectual pursuits. Clever inventors, rising to the occasion have provided pianolas to make music for us, gramophones to sing for us and machines to write for us. We have no longer any time to devote to delicate and elaborate caligraphy, to the cultivation of musical ability or of the fine arts, and the rich domain of literature remains unexplored. An afternoon spent in keeping your eye on the ball disposes you to close it later in an after-dinner nap, and no one but a student now burns the midnight oil. As for the aid of conversation, it has passed into the limbo of discredited things, slain also by a game. Poor Yorick who was wont to set the table in a roar, would find no welcome awaiting him nowadays unless he came prepared to "make a fourth," and the adepts at sparkling repartee and witty anecdote now leave the dining-room reluctantly, dreading the enforced silence which reigns over the green tables, where "May I play?" is almost the only permissible remark. The well-known saying that proficiency at billiards argues a mis-spent youth is equally applicable to all games, not only does the amateur abandon the more solid pursuits necessary to success in life for the unsubstantial pursuit of the ball, but that modern anomaly, the professional player, gains a livelihood by making a business of recreation. This artificial product of the age, despite the hero-worship of which he is the object, is in reality merely an example of squandered energy. His talents, which might have achieved fame for him, have only brought him notoriety, and there remains to him the doubtful glory of having made a game into his life-work, over and above the personal satisfaction which every man feels in having done one thing really well.

Against all this loss, artistic, economic and intellectual, must be placed, not only the very valuable qualities which the playing of games induces, but also the positive gain in physical health which results from so much out-door exercise. The modern Miss makes up for a possible decrease in feminine charm by a robustness to which her ancestress could lay no claim, while the average school-boy with his almost aggressively healthy appearance, is an able advocate for the educational system which tends to develop the muscles at the expense of the mind. The city clerk, who on Monday morning is proudly anxious of a touch of sunburn, works all the better during six days of the week with the prospect before him of a seventh day hallowed by free movement and fresh air. A common interest also helps to foster kindly feelings between master and servant. The office-boy who begs for an afternoon off to go to his aunt's funeral, knows that should he and his employer subsequently encounter one another in the packed throng about the football-ground, he need fear to meet with no gleam of recognition in his fellow-votary's eye. Self-control, patience, judgment, pluck, and that most admired of British attributes—the sporting instinct, all these are necessary qualities of the habitual player of games, all are powerful witnesses for the defence. Historical precedent is not wanting to show that coolness and steady nerves are also indispensable. We may recall an incident in the life of one of England's most intrepid heroes, Admiral Drake. In the words of the poet Newbolt :—"He was playing at Plymouth a game of bowls When the great Armada came. But he said 'they must wait for their turn, good souls.' And he stooped, and finished the game."

* * *

BENGAL RURAL RECORDS. THE Reverend Walter Firminger seems to have produced a mild sensation the other day by his paper before the Royal Society of Arts on the great value of district records in Bengal and their value in showing the growth of rural administration in our early days in that province. But surely he has not been the first to show this. Already nearly half a century ago when the late Sir William Hunter began his official career in Bengal his attention was attracted to the manuscript records in the district offices of that province, and he made elaborate researches into them and what is more to the point published the results in several works, one of which at least is widely known and read and has passed through seven or eight editions. Government put great facilities in his way, and he has acknowledged this handsomely. "Between 1863 and 1866" he says, "Sir Cecil Beadon, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, gave me facilities for examining the older papers in the nine south-western Collectorates which constituted the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. Similar opportunities were granted by the two succeeding Lieutenant-Governors, Sir William Grey and Sir George Campbell, for an examination of the District Records in Orissa and other divisions of the Lower Provinces. Some of the results were published in my "Annals of Rural Bengal" (1868), "Orissa" (1872) and in nine of the volumes of the Statistical Account of Bengal (1875-77)." His "Rural Bengal," his first and very popular work still widely read is entirely based on his painstaking research among the old district records from which he gleaned and brought to light many startling facts. The claptrap of Macaulay, taken up by Mr. Kipling, half in jest we suppose, as is the wont of this gifted writer of fiction, about the English having scarcely administered the districts before 1772, to which Mr. Firminger according to Reuter referred, was exploded by Hunter in his work published forty-four years ago. In those early years of our first possession of the Bengal districts there were of course mistakes made and some incompetence, to deal with the situation shown. But Hunter affirms that side by side these Records bear the impress of rare devotion and administrative skill. So far from there being no attempt at district and land administration, the English made heroic attempts. "Taken as a whole these records reveal the secret of England's greatness in the East. They exhibit a small band of our countrymen going forth to govern an unexplored and a half subdued territory. Before the grave heroism and masterful characters of these were the native mind succumbed. Our troops originated for us a rude Mahratha-like supremacy; but the rural records attest that the permanent sources of the English ascendency in Bengal have been not their brilliant military successes, but deliberate civil courage and indomitable will."

District officers were continuously inquiring minutely into the internal economy of the land and the people recently passed under their charge from Mussalman rule, and 'not a single subject of fiscal legislation nor a detail in the agricultural economy of each district escaped inquiry. The whole fabric of the rural life of Bengal, with its joys, sorrows and manifold oppressions is dissected and laid bare. Inquiry into existing conditions is the essential preliminary of sound administration, and this step was so efficiently taken that the archives of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta alone relating to those early years consist of several thousand volumes and bundles. These district records are a mine of the most useful economic information concerning the province during a remarkable period of transition and Hunter did more than enough to show that great results can be achieved in the direction of indicating early English rule in Bengal from the aspersions of ignorant or interested critics. Hunter did not exhaust the field by any means, though after retirement he continued his labours on these records and publishes four volumes of them at the expense of Government with a long introductory dissertation on their bearing on landed property and land rights in Bengal. Mr. Firminger and others are welcome to follow on where Hunter led and shewed the way, but they can not complain quite fairly that Government and its officials have not moved in this matter and are leaving everything to private enthusiasts.

* * *

STRATEGICAL VALUE OF THAMES DOCKYARD. THE ungracious manner, in which the shipyard workers of the Thames have accepted the offer of assistance by the Admiralty is characteristic of the present attitude of mind of the working-man. However, it does not enlist our sympathy to the cause of the workers concerned, and we are strongly inclined to say that no efforts should be made to retain the Thames yards, except for reasons entirely connected with national expediency. Had the offer of the Admiralty been accepted it would have meant that the national exchequer would have been mulcted to the extent of £80,000, and the publication of these figures only confirms us in the view which we expressed some three or four weeks ago, that it is an entirely unjustifiable policy to attempt to provide continuous work for a community of workers, by artificially bolstering up an industry, which has more than once been proved to be economically unsound. However, a naval correspondent to a London paper, has now suggested another reason—a strategic reason—why it is desirable that the Thames yards should not drop out of existence, and it is possible, of course, that this same reason may have influenced the Admiralty to make such strenuous efforts to save them. The correspondent points out that the Thames yards are practically the only yards we have in which ships putting in for repairs, would be safe from the gun-fire of the enemy. The yards are from the sea beyond the gun-range of the most powerful weapons carried by our own or foreign battleships, and this cannot be said of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheerness, Pembroke, Haulbowline, or even of the Royal dockyard at Chatham, each and all of which could, in conceivable circumstances, be shelled by the enemy from the sea. The forts on the Thames and the Medway do not contain up-to-date armaments, but the mouths of these two rivers, which converge into one, are provided with a strong protection in the shape of torpedo craft, backed by fields of blockade mines, and their channels are sufficiently tortuous to make a mine defence an extremely effective one. The utility of repairing yards situated beyond the range of damaging gun-fire so near the arena which has been so much discussed, as the most probable scene of our next naval war is patent enough to need no further emphasis. We agree with the correspondent that the advantages which the Thames dockyards would offer in time of war are sufficient to demand the most careful consideration of ways and means of saving them. We still think, however, that some better means must be discovered than one which will involve periodical sacrifices of such sums as £80,000.

DR. RASH BEHARY GHOSH will preside at the Bengal Educational Conference, which will be held in Calcutta, on February 25.

THE Bengal Presidency Moslem League will hold its annual sessions at Calcutta, on March 3 and 4. The Hon'ble Shamsul Huda will preside and His Highness the Aga Khan is also expected to be present.

MR. CRUMP, Officiating Financial Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar, will act as Chief Commissioner pending the return from leave of Mr. Fox-Strangways,

THE Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province has demanded a security of Rs. 3,000 from the editing proprietor of the *Edward Gazette*, a vernacular newspaper published at Abbottabad.

THE Maharajah of Kapurthala has laid the foundation stone of a Sikh temple in the capital of the State and has contributed Rs. 20,000 on his own behalf and Rs. 5,000 on behalf of the Tikka Sahib towards the building fund.

COLONEL M. R. H. WILSON will leave Calcutta, this week, for Lucknow and Gwalior before proceeding home, where it is understood he will take up politics. General Peyton, the Delhi Herald, has succeeded him as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief,

THE Ranee Muda of Sarawak has undergone a successful operation for appendicitis at 8 Cadogan Gardens.

PRINCE FREDERICK DHULEEP SINGH has left for the South of France, where he will remain two or three months.

MR. BRYCE, the British Ambassador, has presented to President Taft a gold medallion in commemoration of the Coronation of King George.

LORD NINIAN CRICHTON-STUART, M.P., and Lady Ninian Crichton-Stuart have sailed for Ceylon on the R.M.S. "Otway," and will be absent from England a little over three months.

THE Sultan of Morocco will visit Paris early in July, being particularly anxious to see the annual review which will be held at Longchamp on the 14th of that month.

SIR ALFRED THOMAS, on his elevation to the peerage, has elected to be designated Baron Pontypridd of Cardiff, taking the title from the chief town in East Glamorganshire, which he represented for twenty-five years.

A RECTIFICATION has been effected of the frontier between British Central Africa and Mozambique in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyasa. This rectification will shortly be submitted to the Government for approval.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE NAVAL REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 12.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL for once has, as the French say, a good Press. We now know for certain what was all along suspected by the well-informed in matters naval that his transference from the Home Office to the Admiralty was not due to the necessity of appeasing the trade unionists, who resent his methods of dealing with the memorable Railway Strike, but to prepare the way for the important changes and developments outlined in the memorandum issued a few days ago. For upwards of two years the Admiralty Board presided over by Mr. McKenna had been considering the establishment of a Naval War Staff and to-day everyone realises how necessary were the drastic measures which Mr. Churchill immediately took on assuming the duties of First Lord. To appreciate fully all that is involved in the creation of the new departments or rather the reorganization of existing departments, departments which constitute what has been called "brain of the Navy," it is almost essential to be an expert, but we can all sailormen or landlubbers recognise the revival, though as Mr. Churchill puts it for a somewhat different purpose, of the office of Additional Civil Lord which was for a time instituted under Mr. Gladstone's Administration in 1882. But Mr. Gladstone's Additional Civil Lord was a member of the House of Commons and necessarily his appointment was not permanent. Mr. Churchill's Additional Civil Lord is not a politician and his appointment is permanent. His duties and position *vis-a-vis* his professional colleagues are set forth in some detail in the memorandum. "Under him will be placed the various branches of Admiralty departments connected with contracts and purchasing. He will conduct the business and commercial transactions of the Board, and all their relations with the great contracting firms. He will, in short, be the Admiralty buyer and business manager, and it will be his duty to furnish the Third and Fourth Sea Lords with all that they may require in order to build, arm, equip, and supply the Fleet. Except as a member of the Board, he will have no responsibility either for the adequacy of naval preparations or for the technical suitability of materials ordered. These duties can only be discharged by the Sea Lords responsible for the various departments. It is for them to choose and for him to supply; and these functions which are sympathetically related are to be discharged in harmony by both parties and with full knowledge of each other's sphere." There is a concensus of opinion that in selecting Sir Francis Hopwood for this highly responsible position Mr. Churchill has made the best possible choice, and if there is any truth in what Mr. Arnold Hills tells us about a ring of naval contractors those gentlemen will have a short shrift under the new Civil Lord. Even the "Little Navyites" can find no room for criticism, for Mr. Churchill is carrying out all these reforms without any extra expenditure. The way he does it is to suppress the four yachts hitherto maintained at an aggregate cost of £34,850 for the use of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Nore, Portsmouth, Devonport and the Home Fleet. To the Commanders-in-Chief of Portsmouth, Devonport and the Nore an extra yearly allowance of £500 each will be given. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Churchill has any *arriere pensee* in the coupe he has so boldly taken and it seems superfluous to say as one influential journal does that the creation of a War Staff does not mean that the Government contemplates war. Perhaps, however, it as well that such an assurance should be given in view of the nervousness of the German people, a nervousness which some think will not survive the elections which are being held to-day and the result of which is being awaited with anxiety in Germany and with deep interest in every other country. One immediate and indirect effect of Mr. Churchill's vigorous action is to strengthen the position of the Government at a moment when it needed strengthening.

THE MASTER OF ELIBANK'S APOLOGIA.

After the recent Liberal reverses a scapegoat as usual was necessary. Not unnaturally the Chief Whip of the Ministerial party came in for a good deal of censure, privately if not publicly, for the risk he voluntarily undertook at Oldham in Somersetshire and in North Ayrshire, particularly North Ayrshire. It was rumoured in Westminster at the time that he personally wished to avoid a contest in so doubtful a constituency, but yielded to pressure exerted by the Scottish Liberal members, who were eager that Mr. Anderson and nobody else should be the new Solicitor-General for Scotland. In the long defence of his action that the Master of Elibank has interrupted by well deserved holiday in Algiers to indite he says.—"I regarded the seat (North Ayrshire) as a good fighting chance and, moreover, the Prime Minister when he feels that promotion has been carved by members of his Party is prepared as previous appointments show to take risks on their behalf and not to have his decisions influenced by a possible picturesque combination of Tories, Socialists and sundry political buccaneers, who raid constituencies on the election day, who steal away the birthright of the resident electors. The "political buccaneers" of course are the plural voters now under sentence of execution if all goes well with the Liberal party before another general election. In justifying the policy generally of the Asquith Administrations the Master of Elibank makes an interesting and significant reference to India. "Is it," he says, "to be made a subject of reproach that under the Morley reforms, and the more recent Imperial pronouncement, we have made a great beginning in applying to India the old Liberal traditions of political freedom and justice, the forerunner, I hope, of an even more generous policy."

THE RUSSIAN VISIT.

There is wailing and weeping and gnashing of teeth in certain quarters owing to the exclusion of a certain type of politicans from the deputation which, with the Speaker of the House of Commons at its head, is about to pay a return visit to Russia. For example Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., one of those who have been cold shouldered has gone the length of protesting to Mr. Lowther against his forming one of a deputation which is not Parliamentary and which contains elements representing city and financial interests. Mr. Scott mentions that his own invitation has been cancelled at the last moment although he was Joint Honorary Secretary of the Committee for the reception of the members of the Duma. "I do not know," he says, "by whom this censorship has been carried out; whether it is by the sanction of the party which comes from the city or whether it is by the Russian Embassy." If by the latter surely that is an end to the matter; a Government like an individual can surely select its own guests. Mr. Scott sees signs "that this visit may be used to further certain financial interests in the matter of railway construction in Persia." I thought that was admitted. The *Daily News* also sees these signs and asserts that there is a considerable and governing body of opinion in this country which has a strong objection to the Trans-Persian scheme on strategic grounds.

DURBAR ECHOES.

The "London Club Member," who keeps Liverpudlians *au fait* with Society talk and who as I have previously mentioned has been "doing" the Durbar is not very complimentary to the mem-sahebs who assisted at the Delhi Investiture. Every official he declares took care to obtain admission for his wife, daughter and all other feminine relations so that few of the distinguished guests of the native chiefs were able to get in. "This caused a good deal of heartburning, but the result was such a collection of dowdy British ladies as you could never see in a London drawing-room, interspersed with a few peeresses in tiaras and gorgeous dresses." What cheek! as if the families of officials who have borne the burden and heat of the day had not a better right to be there than a pack of tourists who went to Delhi chiefly to kill time and because they thought the Durbar would be more thrilling than life at their accustomed winter resorts. By the way the Private Secretary of Lord Crewe will be amused to learn that he is dubbed Colonel Lucas by this superior "London Club Member." We have been led to suppose by other visitors that everything was as well managed as it could possibly be, but this critic shows how mistaken we are. There were faults, the chief being the anxiety to do everything exactly opposite to what Lord Curzon had ordered on the previous occasion and the dowdiness of the ladies' dresses—presumably *not* the ladies among the guests of the native chiefs. The exquisite taste of the foregoing quotation is only equalled by the following passage;—"It cannot be too frequently emphasised that those who only know the Queen at home would have difficulty in realising how she has come out of her shell, and how cordial and effusive she has grown. Continuing this at home she will speedily be as idolised as was Queen Alexandra in the days when she was a divinely-beautiful Princess of Wales." Further comment is superfluous. In a more pleasant vein are the impressions which the *Manchester Guardian* quotes from a private letter of a highly placed Indian official who had an exceptionally good view of the Durbar ceremony. An amusing incident he relates was that the staid old gentlemen who are known as the Viceroy's Legislative Council went up and made homage to the tune of 'All for the love of a lady.' He adds :—I ought to explain that military bands were playing lively music throughout the ceremony, and that most of the tunes were most inappropriate to the character of those who were performing at the time." Staid old gentlemen indeed! I know at least one member of the Viceroy's Ligislative Council who is not an "old gentleman" and who is not excessively staid—at any rate when he is in London!

DR. SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE.

In the obituary notices of the late Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake some of the papers recall the blackguardly treatment which she and other medical female students met with in Edinburgh at the hands of the ill-mannered male students 40 years ago. One journal reproduces a passage from a letter written to the *Scotsman* by one of the persecuted band, a lady who afterwards did so much for Bombay and whose memory will long be cherished in Western India. Miss Peachey with the courage characteristic of her throughout her useful life wrote :—"It will possibly strike some people as sufficiently extraordinary that a knot of young men find pleasure in following a woman through the streets and should take advantage of her being alone to shout after her all the foulest epithets in their very voluminous vocabulary of abuse; yet such is the case. . . . If the wish of these students is to bar our progress and frighten us from the prosecution of the work we have taken in hand I venture to say never was a greater mistake made." And she proved to be right. The opposition to ladies entering the medical or any other profession for which they are suited ceased long ago; we are all, pro-suffragists and anti-suffragists in favour of the career open to the talents irrespective of sex. A generation has passed since Miss Jex-Blake and her companions carried on their strenuous fight. I venture to think that another generation will not elapse before there will be lady barristers practising in English courts. The friendly manner in which a French *avocate* was received by some of our legal big-wigs on her recent visit to London seems to suggest that when the next lady aspirant for the long robe asserts her claim to be admitted to the Bar she will at any rate have a wider circle of sympathisers than was the case on the last occasion of the kind.

OLLA PODRIDA.

In the *Times* the other day the death was announced of the widow of a Mr. Richard Wildgoose. I do not remember having previously come across that singular surname. In the next column of the same issue there is an advertisement inquiring for information respecting the lost will of a Bath spinister, the late Miss Octavia *Pine Coffin*.

From the Agony column :—

> YOUNG GENTLEMAN, good appearance, accomplished, athletic, WANTS £5,000. Will undertake any commission requiring diplomacy or entailing personal risk to obtain it,—K. and "Toujours de l'audace!"

All political nicknames do not persist. Some indeed though very good have like those whom the gods love an exceedingly short life. The Die Hards for example. Already the term has ceased to be used in political controversy either on the platform or in the press, which is not the same thing as saying that the movement which gave birth to the name has ceased to exist.

I have received from Mr. Abdeali S. M. Anik, Hon. Treasurer of the London All India Moslem League, a list of donations on behalf of the Red Crescent Society, the total amount up-to-date being £1,254 2s 7d. It is intimated that if the funds are sufficient the Red Crescent Society will organise a Relief Mission in England to go to the seat of war or will co-operate with any other organization which may propose to send a field Hospital to Tripoli.

There was a meeting in Liverpool a few days ago in support of the Missionary Settlement for University women in Bombay, the principal speaker being Miss Una Saunders, of Oxford. According to the report of the proceedings given by the *Liverpool Daily Post* Miss Saunders told her audience that "the religion of the natives in Bombay was a remnant of the old Parsee religion of Zoroastrianism." This will be news to the Hindus and the Moslems of Western India; but perhaps Miss Saunders has been the victim of one of those overworked reporters of whom the "gloomy Dean" (Ir. Inge) has been complaining.

(Continued on page 8).

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS.

DESIRABILITY OF BRITISH] TRAINING.

Driven from England by Trade Unionists.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Sir Theodore Morison, in an address before the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday, said India was on the eve of an industrial revolution, the first effect of which would be to open great possibilities of business to British financial and manufacturing houses. Once this industrial revolution was started, there was no reason to doubt that Indians would raise the capital required in London, but, he asked, would they invest the proceeds of these loans in orders for English manufacturers. He was convinced that the Indian would place his orders in the country, where he had had his industrial training.

They were not taking care, said Sir Theodore, that future captains of Indian industry would receive that training here. On the contrary they were closing their workshops to them and compelling them against their will, to get apprenticeships abroad. This was most unwise. He hoped that the Chamber, whatever it thought about Indian students, would recognise the danger of driving them abroad.

Sir Edwin Burls said the difficulty concerning the admission of Indian students to factories lay not with the masters, but with the workmen, who refused to work with Indians, and who forced them out. Steps ought to be taken to meet this trade-union spirit and secure for Indian students proper facilities.

Sir J. D. Rees said there was not a trade union in the world, which could compare with the caste system, to which Indian students were subject. It was impossible to compete with them in their industries on even terms. British workmen realised that the real factor in the situation was the ultimate clash of the East and the West.

GERMAN ELECTIONS OVER.

Socialist Victory in Potsdam.

BERLIN, JAN. 26.

The 33 final second ballots in the elections to the Reichstag were decided yesterday.

The Socialists won ten seats.

The combined parties on the Right now finally number 190, which total includes 68 Conservatives, 93 of the Centre, nineteen Poles and ten Alsatians and Guelphs.

The combined parties of the Left total 206, which number is made up of 46 Liberals, 50 Radicals and 110 Socialists.

As the middle party, the Liberals hold the balance of power.

The feature of yesterday's elections was the Socialist victory in Potsdam.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Herr Liebknecht, who was elected for Potsdam recently, passed a lengthy term of imprisonment for his anti-militarist views.

BERLIN, JAN. 26.

The Radicals suffered a heavy loss by the defeat of Herr Wiemer, their leader, who was defeated by a Socialist.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

Royal Honour for Yuan-Shih-Kai.

PEKING, JAN. 25.

The Throne has appointed Yuan-Shih-Kai to be a Marquis in appreciation of his loyalty.

TOKIO, JAN. 26.

A Chinese Republican envoy has arrived here to secure Japan's recognition of the Republic. A motion on the subject was introduced in the Diet, and evoked much difference of opinion.

The debate was adjourned.

It is semi-officially stated that Japan is, at present, not prepared to recognise the Republic.

Messrs. Okura and Co. have contracted with the Chinese insurgents to negotiate a loan.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bankers' Deputation to See the Chancellor.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Various banking meetings to-day strongly supported the remarks of Sir Felix Schuster at the meeting of the Union of London and Smith's Bank yesterday, on the subject of Government securities.

It was announced that a movement was on foot among prominent bankers to approach Mr. Lloyd George with a view to popularizing Consols.

COUNT VON AEHRENTHAL'S HEALTH.

Retirement Imminent.

VIENNA, JAN. 26.

Count von Aehrenthal's state of health shows no improvement, and his retirement is regarded as imminent.

BISHOP OF UGANDA.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

In Westminster Abbey, to-day, the Bishop of Uganda was consecrated with impressive ceremony.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

BRITISH DEPUTATION TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Delegates Receive a Warm Welcome.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Much stir was created in St. Petersburg yesterday, by the arrival of thirty-one members of the British deputation composed of prominent men in British public life. The deputation included three Lords, four bishops and ten members of the House of Commons.

The distinguished visitors were conveyed in special trains from the frontier to the capital, where they received a warm welcome from the authorities.

The St. Petersburg papers brought out special English editions in honour of the visit.

A banquet at the British Embassy was attended by the Prime Minister and his colleagues.

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Russia, said that King George, on the eve of his departure from India, had commanded him to express the great satisfaction, which the exchange of visits between representatives of Russia and Great Britain gave him. His Majesty liked to think that this present visit would create fresh bonds of friendship, and render still more intimate the understanding between Russia and Great Britain.

A reception followed the banquet, and was attended by 700 notabilities, the *elite* of St. Petersburg society.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 26.

Apart from the most reactionary organs, the Russian Press prints most cordial articles welcoming the British visitors, pointing out the necessity for mutual confidence between two two nations.

ROYAL VISIT TO UNITED STATES.

Duke of Connaught Calls at White House.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26.

The Duke of Connaught yesterday called on President Taft at the White House.

LATER.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught met with an enthusiastic but dignified welcome from the crowds in Washington yesterday. Their Royal Highnesses drove in semi-state from the British Embassy, escorted by cavalry, to the White House, where they were formally received by President Taft.

Their Royal Highnesses afterwards partook of tea with President Taft and the Members of the Cabinet, and, in the evening, dined with Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States, when thirty guests were present, including diplomats, judges, members of the Cabinet and other prominent persons.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. McKenna Gives an Outline of the Bill.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Speaking in London last evening, Mr. McKenna outlined the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. He said it was proposed to disendow the Church of £181,000 of its annual income, which would be restored for definitely national purposes. The existing incumbents would be allowed to retain a life interest.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

Gratification of French Nation.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

King George has telegraphed to President Fallieres his appreciation of the French Squadron's greetings and the fine appearance of the men and vessels.

M. Fallieres' reply expressed the nation's gratification at the honour the King had conferred on the Navy.

THE DURBAR CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

The Coronation Durbar Telegraph Office at Delhi is being kept open as a day office for the present, and the various telephone lines are being maintained. The wires which carried electric lights over the vast camping ground are mostly being dismantled.

ARRANGEMENTS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Admiralty orders have been issued at Portsmouth giving details of the naval arrangements made for the reception of Their Majesties the King and Queen at Spithead on their return from India on Feb. 5. It is understood that the "Medina" will reach Spithead at midnight on Feb. 4, and will enter Portsmouth Harbour early on the following morning. The orders state that the Second Battle Squadron of the Home Fleet and the Second Cruiser Squadron will leave England on or about Jan. 13 for exercises on the coast of Spain, returning to England by Feb. 5. Ships of or attached to the First Battle and Cruiser Squadrons not refitting are to arrive at Portland from their home ports on Jan. 13, the ships proceeding in company under the senior officer from each port. The First Battle Squadron, with attached cruisers, and the First Cruiser Squadron will be at Spithead on Feb. 4 to receive his Majesty the King and will sail on Feb. 5 for exercises on the coast of Spain returning to England by Feb. 28. Such battleships and armoured cruisers of the Third Division Home Fleet as are available will also be at Spithead with the First Division for the return of the King. The Atlantic Fleet will take part in the exercises with the Second Division and also in those with the First Squadron.

AVIATION RECORD.

BERLIN, JAN. 25.

The aviator, Herr Grulich, with three passengers, to-day, flew for a period of 95 minutes, which is a passenger-carrying record.

THE BELFAST MEETING.

Liberals Willing to Abandon Ulster Hall.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 25.

In connection with his visit to Belfast, Mr. Churchill has notified the Harbour Board of his intention to inspect the harbour on February 9th.

The Board to-day decided to inform Mr. Churchill that the date is not convenient.

Mr. Churchill has written to Lord Londonderry, declaring that it is his duty to keep his promise to the Ulster Liberals and to assert the right of free speech at public meetings, but as the main objections of Lord Londonderry and his friends are directed against the holding of the meeting in the Ulster Hall, Mr. Churchill offers to hold the meeting elsewhere.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Mr. Churchill's letter to Lord Londonderry refers to the very direct personal responsibility which will fall on Lord Londonderry, if there is any serious rioting in Belfast on February 8th.

Mr. Churchill says it has become of importance to public liberties that the meeting should take place in Belfast and re-affirms his intention to hold it there.

Mr. Redmond, in a newspaper article, ridicules "the insolent bluff of the Orangemen and the noisy minority of Protestants in Ulster," and says Englishmen will be fools if they allow themselves to be diverted, by stupid, hollow and unpatriotic bellowings from the great policy of binding Ireland to the Empire.

London, Jan. 12.

[Mr. Bonar Law is to visit Belfast on Easter Tuesday, when he will address a great Unionist demonstration against Home Rule.]

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

"Volturno" Captures Twenty-six Men.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, JAN. 26.

A telegram from Massowa states that the gunboat "Volturno" has arrived there with 26 Turkish military men captured on board the steamers "Africa" and "Bregenz," the prisoners from the latter vessel included a major commanding the fort of Hodeidah, which fired on the "Volturno" on October 2nd last.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 26.

Subscriptions from Rangoon to the Red Crescent Fund up-to-date show a total of over Rs. 65,800.

The London All-India Moslem League acknowledge the following donations for and on behalf of the Red Crescent Society:—

His Highness the Aga Khan, £400; Captain C. F. Dixon-Johnson, Darlington, £100; contribution from Madras through Khan Bahadur H. Md. Abdool Azeez Badsha Sahib, Turkish Consul, Madras, £500; contribution from Madras through Khan Bahadur H. Md. Abdool Azeez Badsha Sahib, Turkish Consul, Madras, £125; Messrs. Ellis and Co., £25; the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E., L.L.D., £5-5s; Mr. A. S. M. Anik; £5-5s; Mr. John C Nicholson, £5-5s; Mr. James A. Malcolm, £5-5s; Mr. George Scurfield, £5-5s; Mr. George May, £5-5; Mr. P. A. the Molteno, M. P., £5; Mr. W. Guinness M. P., £5; Mr. W. Riess £5; Mr. W. R. (Ottoman Bank), £5; A Parsee gentleman, £5; Mr. D. M. Mason, M. P., £3-3s; Earl of Mexborough. £2-2s; Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, £2-2s; Mr. L. S. Amery, £2-2s; Mrs. C. E. A. Moore, £2; Mr. H. M. Besso, £2; Mrs. Dixon Johnson, £5; Sir Thomas Wrightson £1 1s.; Mr. B. B. Eranee, £1 1s; Mr. H. Tritton, £1 1s.; Lady Owen Mackenzie, £1 1s.; Dr. A. C., (Ilford), £1 1s.; Messrs. Dalton and Young, £1 1s.; Mr. G. E. T. Patridge, £1 1s.; Sir Walter Chaytor, £1; Mrs. Friedeberg, £1; Miss A. Goff, £1; Mr. C. E. Maurice, £1; Mr. R. Swan, £1; Mr. A.G. Ellis, £1; Mr. A. W. Benn, Florence, £1; A sympathiser (Pontefract), £1; Mr. A. W. Stanton, £1; Misses Carthews 10s.; Mr. E. J. Khory, 10s.; Mr. W. H. Pritchard. 10s.; Mr. Richard Perls, 10s.; A friend (through London and S. W. Bank), 10s.; Col. Chas. Yates, M.P., 5s.; Mr. M. Butterworth, 5s.; Mr. A. W. F. Burch, 5s.; Mr. G. W. Vaughan, 5s.; Mr. C. W. Ball, 5s.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Din, 5s.; A sympathiser (Alexandra Park) 4s. 6d.; sympathiser (Derby), 3s.; Mr. H. T. Middleton, 2s. 6d.; Mr. J. A. Crowe, 2s. 6d.; Mr. J. Mullins, 2s. 6d.: Miss Kate Symond, 2s.; H. S., (per Raynes Park), 2s.; Miss Hilda M. Howsin, 1s. 6d.; Miss H. Smith, 1s.; W. H. G. (per Hackney), 1s.; W. Clarke (per Holborn), 1s.; B. Reiche, 1s.; Masters Noordin, 1s.; A G. H. (per Hackney) 1s.; and Miss Dora J. M. Dove, (collected by) £7 10s. 1d.; Total £1,254 2s. 7d.

Further contributions may be sent to the Imperial Ottoman Bank, (London), or Coutts's Bank (Strand) or the London and South Western Bank, Ltd., (170, Fenchurch Street, E.C.) and Branches; and to Mr. A. S. M. Anik, Honorary Treasurer to the London All-India Moslem League, 2, Fenchurch, Avenue, E.C.

CRICKET.

M. C. C. vs. Southern Tasmania.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The weather was fine though dull, for the match between the M. C. C. and Southern Tasmania. There was a moderate attendance and the wicket was in a good condition. Southern Tasmania went in first and made 124. Hearne took three wickets for 12 runs, and Hitch four for 41.

The M.C.C. then went in and made 191 runs for one wicket. Woolley scored 79, and Rhodes 71.

THE "CLAN LAMONT" MURDER.

Accused Declared Guilty of Manslaughter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

At the High Court Sessions this afternoon Mr. Justice Woodroff and a special jury concluded the hearing of the case in which Salimullah, a fireman on board the "Clan Lamont," was charged with murdering McCrea, Second Engineer of the same vessel on the high seas. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty to the charge of murder, but guilty to the charge of manslaughter. The question then arose whether the accused should be sentenced under the Indian Penal Code or not, the charge having been framed under the English Law. The Judge intimated that he would pass orders on Monday.

MINING AND GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting and Banquet.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute at which there was a good attendance was held to-day in the hall of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in Park Street. Mr. Graves occupied the chair at the start. After the report of the Council and the accounts had been passed Mr. Graves then intimated that the Prize Committee had divided the prize which was offered last year and awarded to (1) Mr. McGale for his paper on "Pillar working in the Ranigunj and Jherria Coalfields," and (2) Mr. McMurtie for his paper on "Underground Mining."

The Honorary Secretary reported the result of the voting for the Council for the ensuing year which resulted in Mr. G. F. Adams being elected as President. Mr. W. A. Lee proposed a vote of thanks to Sir R. P. Ashton and Mr. H. H. Reynold, the retiring President and the Secretary respectively, which was seconded by Mr. L. Jacobs in an instructive address in the course of which he discussed the future of coal-mining industry in Bengal and the lesser, but by no means an important part of it will be in Behar. "I have endeavoured to express our pleasure at His Excellency's joining us here to-night in our play. I know that I am expressing the wishes of every member when I say how pleased we should be if he could find time some day, I won't say to join us in our work, but to come to the coal-fields and see our work."

The annual banquet came off this evening and there was a large and representative gathering. After the loyal toasts Mr. Adams the President, proposed the "Viceroy." He reviewed the mineral developement of the country and said "Whatever we may be gentlemen, we are not as members of this Institute politicians, but we are nevertheless alive to the dealings connected with material changes of administration as far as they affect the mining industry and I should like to point out that the present boundary line between Bengal and Chota Nagpur cleaves the Ranigunj coalfields so that the greater part of it will be according to existing divisions.

H. E. the Viceroy who on rising was received with cheers responded to the toast and said:—

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen,—I greatly appreciate the cordial way in which you have drunk the toast of my health and the kind expressions in which you, sir, have couched your welcome to me here to-night. It is perfectly true that the preparations for His Imperial Majesty's visit to Delhi and Calcutta, involved a severe strain upon myself and upon all those who had responsibilities in connection with it, but when I look back upon that visit and all that it has meant to India, both now and for the future, when I recall the enthusiasm and devotion that it evoked from all classes of His Majesty's subjects, and when I consider the harmony and kindness of feeling aroused among all sections of the community, I feel more than amply repaid for all the efforts which I and those who worked with me have made to ensure the complete success of such gigantic undertaking as the recent Durbar and of other arrangements connected with the visit of Their Majesties to this country. As I dare say some of you may know there were not a few people in England, who advocated the opinion that should be concluded with the visit to Delhi. This was never my idea, as from the very day that I was offered the appointment of Viceroy of India, in which occasion the King mentioned to me his project of visiting his Indian Empire, I mentioned that the visit should not be complete without a visit to Calcutta. This view I held though I was always confident that the King would have an excellent reception in Calcutta, I never conceived that it could possibly be quite as enthusiastic as it proved to be. The Indian people are, I believe, absolutely loyal to the core. Loyalty to the King is with them as it appears to me instinctive. The presence of Their Sovereign in their midst inspires them with instinctive feelings of profound loyalty and veneration. With no race is this more so than with the Bengalis who though often stirred by sentiment are warmly appreciative of sympathetic treatment at the hands of all, but more especially so at the hands of their Sovereign. During those wonderful days when our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were in our midst, it cannot be denied that the enthusiasm of the people increased daily and had reached a climax at the moment of their departure that I can only describe as prodigious. It was more than that. It was magnificent. I have been in many big capitals on State occasions, and have never witnessed any enthusiasm comparable to what I saw in Calcutta. The personal sovereignty of the King-Emperor was invested with a new significance in the eyes of Indians and I cannot help feeling that the Royal Visit has infused a new spirit of confidence and hope in the minds of all the people of Calcutta and Bengal, that will bear fruit a thousandfold and while heralding the dawn of a new era of peace and progress has already dispersed the clouds of suspicion and unrest that have darkened the horizon, during the past few years. I confess I should be glad as you have suggested of a little rest, but I was particularly anxious to accept your hospitable invitation not only because I promised to do so last year, but also because I wished to show by my presence to-night what great importance I attach to the position of the mining industry in the general development of India.

THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY:

"I do not wish to trouble you in an after-dinner speech with indigestible mass of statistics, but I will give you a few figures to illustrate my meaning. In the past 20 years the output of coal has increased from 2 million tons to 12 million tons. gold from 1,10,000 to 6,00,000 ounces, petroleum from 5 million to 215 million gallons, and the export of manganese from practically nothing to 8,00,000 tons. Lead and silver are coming into prominence in the Northern Shan States and wolfram is attracting a good deal of attention Lower Burma, where it was first discovered in 1907, by those handmaids of industry, the geological experts. In the same 20 years, the value of the combined output of the more prominent minerals has risen from 1 1-2 to 7 3-4 million pounds sterling, nor has the advance been confined to the amount won. The methods of winning are steadily improving. Kolar whence comes almost all the gold stands both in its universal employment of electric power and in the depth of its shafts for all that is most advanced in mining in the East. Some working there reaching as they do a vertical depth of over 4,000 feet are amongst the deepest in the world and constitute I am told a record in the deep mining in the Tropics. While in Bengal, the introduction of coal cutting machinery and screening plant and the commencement of electric installations bear testimony that Indian coal mining also aspires to the realisation of the economic ideal. Concurrently with mechanical advance the condition of the Indian collier is being improved. Insanitary bastis and an impure water-supply are giving place to model dwellings, septic tanks and filtered water and the truth is being realised that money spent in improving the health and comfort of the collier finds its return in increased efficiency. One of the pioneers of this movement is, I am told the retiring President of this Institute, Sir Percy Ashton. I regret that he is not present here to-night that I might congratulate him on his strenuous endeavours to improve the conditions of life of the colliery worker You have remarked, Sir, that you are far removed from the work-shops of the world, but that is a deficiency which I hope will soon begin to disappear. The Baraker Iron Works and the newly opened Tata Iron and Steel Works are the signs of fresh industrial development. The pioneer industries and the road they are hewing out should lead India to take her place at last among the great manufacturing countries of the world. I wish them most cordially every success. I understand that a question which the mining industry of India attach special importance at the present moment is the need for a more adequate supply of subordinate employees such as mining surveyors and overseers. To meet this demand the Government of India have at present a small committee touring in India consisting of the principals of the Roorkee and Bombay Technical Colleges whose instructions are to consult with business men interested in the mining industry among others with a view to securing that the colleges shall so model their course of instructions in future that suitable candidates may be forthcoming to meet a real and effective demand for skilled employees in any industrial undertaking of importance. Another question of importance is the revision of the rules for the grant of mining concessions which is now in hand. It is hoped by the revising to modify in certain particulars the present control exercised by the State so as to meet more fully the requirements of the public. Further additional responsibility will, if possible, be conferred on local Governments, so that questions on which official orders are indispensable may be dealt with locally and therefore more promptly than hitherto.

BENGAL AND COAL-FIELDS.

The President of this Institute has in his speech alluded to the division of the Bengal coal-fields owing to the recent administrative changes, but he has very kindly and tactfully not pressed me for a reply. I may mention however that I have received within the last two or three days a memorial from the leading coal companies praying for the incorporation into Bengal of all the coal-fields. I need hardly say that this memorial will be carefully examined by the Government of India, but from a study of the map it may be observed that the boundries of the new province of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa will include all the coal-fields except the Ranigunj field of which a small portion only lies in Chota Nagpur. Now it seems to me only right that I should take the opportunity of stating that the Government of India are of opinion that there should be no change in the existing boundaries of the divisions of the province of Bengal, of the Province of Behar and Orissa and on the Province of Assam and that the case of the District of Manbhum was even before the receipt of the memorial carefully considered and decided. From the information that I have so far received I am given to understand that the District of Manbhum belongs ethnologically and administratively to Chota Nagpur and is subject to the Chota Nagpur Rent Act. At the same time the coal industry is moving westwards such a way that in no case could it ever be kept only in the hands of the Bengal Government since it is conceivable that in process of time a wedge might be driven in dividing Behar from Orissa and penetrating even into the Central Provinces. In order to meet the requirements of the owners of coal-fields whose property may be partly in one province and partly in another it seems that there should be a single law for the whole area, similar rules for the whole district and a close similarity between the interpretation placed on rules and orders affecting the management of the mines in both provinces. Of these requirements the first is safeguarded by the fact that the Indian Mines Act is one for all India. It will be the aim of the Government of India to impress on the two Governments of keeping the rules for both areas in close conformity and to facilitate the application of them to properties lying in both provinces. The third requisite, a close similarity in interpretation of rules and order may be expected inasmuch as the inspecting staff working under the two Governments is likely for some time to be the same in both Provinces.

"Before I sit down, gentlemen, let me say one word of appreciation of the work which your Institute is doing. It was established with the object of promoting the study of all branches of mining methods and a view to disseminating information for facilitating the economic development of the mineral industries in the country. You now number 307 members, including representatives of every mineral industry in India, and among the advantages which you secure may be reckoned the fact that you constitute a centre for the collection and tabulation of information, the knowledge of which has been lost in the past. I am told that you have done much to facilitate the interchange of ideas and that your friendly gatherings have contributed to the removal of mutual jealosies so that your members have had opportunities of benefiting by one another's successes and avoiding one another's mistakes to the advantage of the mining industries and to the establishment of a bond of mutual respect and esprit de corps among the mining engineers working in India. These are results which must gladden the hearts of your founder, Mr. W. H. Pickaring and your first President Sir Thomas Holland, and in thanking you once more for the kind hospitality and friendly feeling you have shown to me this evening, I congratulate your Institute upon the success which has attended its footsteps and wish it the most prosperous future."

The Lieut. Governor, speaking on behalf of the guests, said that there are several of them present who are undoubtedly better fitted than him to undertake that pleasant duty, for by the nature of their business they have been in intimate relations with the owners of collieries and mines and must often before have enjoyed the hospitality of the Association or of its members. "On the other hand it has been my misfortune," he said "to have had no personal touch with the mining interests and I say it is not my fault but my misfortune, for I have never hitherto had the opportunity. A may, however, without any desperate effort of imagination be deeply interested in things he has never been. Many have been most intensely and painfully interested in coal-mines without however, I fear, ever having experienced the least desire to set eyes on one. My interest is not solely of that kind. I may claim to have a very clear and keen appreciation of the enormous importance of the development of its minerals to the future of India, especially to its future as a manufacturing country which I regard as the solution of many of our economic difficulties. I have had an interest in some small local matters which should help to its improvement on the principal that many a mickle makes a muckle. I may instance the improvement of communication in the mining districts, the measure now before the ligislature for the improvement of sanitation amongst colliery workers which I hope will increase the stability of the labour force, the establishment of classes of mining engineering at Asansole which I trust we may see developed into a properly equipped mining school. I trust that the adminisrtative changes now in progress will leave me somewhere and in some position in which I may remedy my want of personal acquaintance with mines and miners and may be able to promote the interests of your Association."

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 26.

In the Ashe Murder case the Public Prosecutor this morning argued the case against the 4th accused Muthukrishnaswami. The case for the defence was that this accused was not the man meant by the approver Armugam and that the name of the accused was Muthusami. The suggestion of the counsel for the 4th accused was that the approver, after having given the name of a person who was a member of the conspiracy, identified a wrong man, but no reason was suggested as to why Armugam should screen the real offender and substitute an innocent person. Two copies of "Dharmaru" paper was found in the 4th accused's house. Could it be an accident that the copies of that paper should be found in an innocent man's house? He also subscribed to that journal. The counsel made further comments and turned to the case against the 5th accused, Subiah Pillay, whose case was much the same as against the 4th accused.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

The *Pioneer* states that the Maharajah of Darbhanga, President of the Hindu University Committee, will head the Hindu University deputation which leaves Allahabad on the 27th instant and will visit Benares, Mirzapur, Agra and Ajmere. Thereafter the intention is apparently that the deputation should proceed on a visit to the Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga arrived here yesterday in connection with the Hindu University deputation which starts on tour tomorrow.

NABHA'S NEW RULER

First Durbar Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 26.

The Tikka Sahib of Nabha has held a durbar at Nabha to announce his succession to the *Gadi* after the death of his father, the late Maharajah Sir Hira Singh. The ceremony was performed in orthodox style according to Sikh rites. At the close of the Durbar, His Highness announced that one and a half lakh of rupees would be drawn from the State Exchequer to raise a suitable memorial to his late Highness his father. The form of the memorial, he states, would be decided upon later.

ACCRETION OF NEW ISLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 26.

The Port Officer of Akyab telegraphs that he has received information that an island is forming between the south of Cheduba Island and the Flat Island, south of the village of Sarchyd and west of the Flat Island. The new island is increasing daily in size and is now about half a mile long, 15 feet broad and nine feet high.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Abolition Rumour Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

A small committee which is sitting in Calcutta, with Admiral Sir Edmond Slade as President, is not considering the abolition of the Royal Indian Marine, but certain changes in order to make it more efficient. Questions connected with dockyards are also being taken into consideration.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Dohad and Ahmedabad:—

February 5th, Monday—Leave Bombay (Grant Road) by special train at 3-15 p.m., private departure; arrive Gholvad at 5-30 p. m.; leave Gholvad at 6-15 p.m.; arrive Surat at 8-30 p. m., leave Surat at 8-50 p. m. dinner; arrive Vishvamitri at 11-15 p. m.

February 6th, Tuesday—Leave Vishvamitri at 5-30 a. m.: arrive Godhra at 6-48 a. m., leave Godhra at 7-8 a. m. early tea; arrive Jekot at 8-18 a. m., leave Jekot at 8-48 a. m., breakfast; arrive Dohad at 9 a. m.; leave Dohad at 1-30 p.m.; arrive Dakor at 4-10 p. m., leave Dakor at 4-25 p.m., afternoon tea; arrive Ahmedabad at 6-30 p. m., private arrival.

February 7th, Wednesday and February 8th, Thursday—Halt at Ahmedabad.

February 9th, Friday—leave Ahmedabad at 6 p. m., private departure; arrive Baroda at 8-10 p. m., leave Baroda at 8-30 p. m., dinner; arrive Navsari at 11-40 p. m.

February 10th, Saturday—Leave Navsari at 4-15 a. m.; arrive Palghar at 6-42 a. m., leave Palghar at 6-57 a. m., early tea; arrive Matunga Road at 8-18 a. m.; leave Matunga Road at 8-48 a. m.; arrive Grant Road at 9 a. m., private arrival.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Clarke, Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain T. C. Lucas, R. A. M. C., Surgeon, and Captain E. G. Drummond, Aide-de-Camp.

THE MOHURRUM.

Government Thanks to the Police.

The Governor in Council notes with pleasure that the recent celebration of the Mohurrum in Bombay, was distinguished from previous occasions by the predominance of the religions element and the absence of discreditable excesses. The thanks of Government are due especially to Messrs. Edwardes and Vincent and Inspectors M. H. Taki and F. M. Taki, for the police arrangements, and to the military authorities for the willing assistance rendered by them.

[The above notification was delayed in transmission from the Secretariat—Ed. B. G.]

CHARGE AGAINST COOLIE RECRUITERS.

Promises of Enhanced Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 26.

The trial opened in the District Magistrate's Court to-day of two recruiters named Kanniah Naidu and Veerasawmy Naidu who, with another still absconding, are charged with cheating a native of Bangalore under the following circumstances:—In October 1910, the accused induced the complainant and all the members of his family to emigrate to Ceylon on promises of enhanced prospects as to wages and life on the Ceylon tea estates. They were conveyed by the accused, who advanced them a small sum, to Trichinopoly and there were passed on to another recruiting agent who shipped them to Ceylon where they found that the wages obtaining were little better than those in India and the work harder. The complainant came back to Bangalore and petitioned the District Magistrate early last year, who directed a police investigation which resulted in a charge of cheating.

The local Government having directed the Public Prosecutor to conduct the case for the Crown, Mr. B. W. Laurence, Barrister, appeared instructed by Sub-Inspector Mathias. There are twenty witnesses for the prosecution.

The delay in trial is due to the circumstance that the first accused has been an absconder for seven months.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 26.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 25th:—An attempt is to be made for the Shimang river survey party to join hands with the Dihang exploration party about January 31st. The course of the Shaimang river is roughly that followed by the Dihong on the map. The Damroh party reached Dukku on January 24th and halted there on 25th. The people were friendly. The weather was clear on the morning of January 25th, but clouded over again later.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Military Division of the India Order of Merit for admission to the 3rd class of the Order:—Subadar Jaichand Thakur, 3rd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations of the Abor Expeditionary Force. On the 19th November, 1911, this Indian Officer led a party of six men up a precipitous hill towards the enemy's right stokade which commanded the line of advance. During the climb the party were within the enemy's view and were subjected to continuous arrow fire. Three stone shoots were also let down on the party, one of which passed over the Subadar. The stokade was eventually reached, rushed and captured. After taking this stockade Subedar Jaichand Thakur by leading his party to the right succeeded in outflanking the enemy's whole position and through his example of coolness and determination contributed on a great measure to the successful clearance of the enemy from their strong position.

VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

It is notified that the Viceroy will leave for Dacca on January 28 and will return to Calcutta in February. The party accompanying His Excellency will be Sir James DuBoulay, Lt- Col. F Maxwell, Lt-Col O'Kenealy, I. M. S., and Capts. Hartley and Nicholson.

THE BENGAL AND ASSAM GOVERNMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

The settlement of cadres for the Bengal and Assam Governments were made, while Sir Charles Bayley was in Calcutta. The list may not be published at once, but various individual officers have already learned of their postings.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

At the half-yearly inspection, as it was raining, Col. L. A. M. Stopford, the Commandant, decided not to order the usual parade in the open. The cadets, therefore, were paraded in the large central mess-room, in antisipation of the arrival of the inspecting officer. Field-Marshal Sir W. G. Nicholson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was accompaneid by Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, Quartermaster-General; Major-Gen. Sir A. J. Murray, Major-Gen. C. F. N. Macready, and Brig.-Gen. Kiggell. Sir William Nicholson was received at the entrance to the new buildings by the commandant and the officers of the staff of the college, and immediately made an inspection of the cadets. When this was over the commandant read his report, in the course of which he said;

The date of rejoining the college after the summer vacation was unavoidably altered from Sept. 6 to 13. This change of dates was necessitated by the non-delivery of certain material essential to the completion of the new buildings owing to the unrest in the labour market and the railway strikes in the early part of September. The term being a short one, the loss of time involved was a somewhat serious matter necessitating hard work on the part of all concerned to make good the work which would ordinarily have been done in that time. The new buildings are now fully occupied, the admirable manner in which they have been planned and the excellence of the accomodation provided being much appreciated by all. In moving into entirely new buildings of this size it was to be expected that defects would come to light and inconveniences arise. These, however, are being dealt with as they occur, and we are much indebted to Messrs. Peers and Cox, the representatives of the director of barrack construction, for their courtesy and ready help in overcoming all difficulties. For the first time in a hundred years there are no gentlemen cadets quartered in the old buildings, which now stand empty, awaiting the reconstruction of the interior, which is shortly to be taken in hand.

The conduct of the gentlemen cadets in general has been very good, and the healthy of the college this term has been excellent.

The riding of the gentlemen cadets of the senior division was favourably commented on by the Inspector of Cavalry at his recent inspection. E company has earned the honourable distinction of champion company at arms for the second time in succession, and retains its place as No. 1 on parade for the ensuing term.

The sword of honour, it was announced, had been awarded to Colour-Sergt. J. G. Crabbe.

Having congratulated Colour-Sergt. Crabbe and presented the sword to him, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff addressed the cadets. He reminded the passing out division that the career of an officer was very different now from what it had been fifty years ago, and that there was much hard work before them.

Afterwards Sir William Nicholson inspected the Staff College. He was received by the commandant, Major-Gen. Robertson, and the instructor and student officers.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Jan. 12.

The Lord Chamberlain announces that no further applications can be received for presentation at the Courts to be held during the coming season.

The miners' ballot on the question of a strike to enforce their "minimum" wage began on Wednesday.

It is reported from Cardiff that, in view of the prospective strike of miners, active steps are being taken to immediately stock the Admiralty depots.

The negotiations for the settlement of the cotton dispute have been adjourned until Monday.

Arrangements have been made for a representative party from Britain, including the Speaker, to visit Russia. Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., writes protesting that the visit is being manipulated so as to give a false impression of British views.

A great Unionist demonstration was held on Friday at Omagh, the county town of Tyrone. Sir E. Carson was the chief speaker.

Lord MacDonnell has outlined a plan for regulating the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland under Home Rule.

Mr. Balfour presided at a Unionist gathering at Haddingtion on Saturday, and in a speech criticized the record of the Government.

Mr. Chaplin, M. P., was thrown while hunting with the Pytchley Hounds last Friday, but escaped serious injury.

At a meeting of doctors of the Kensington and Chelsea branches of the British Medical Association it was decided to constitute a Reform Committee of the Association.

The battle-cruiser Lion has returned to Devonport after satisfactorily completing her eight hours' fullpower trial.

The Lord Chamberlain from to-day will issue, upon certain conditions, licences for the performance of stage plays to managers of music-halls.

Severe snowstorms occurred in the Midlands, the North of England, and in Scotland on Monday.

A campaign to collect £100,000 in 12 days in order that the new buildings of the Y.M.C.A. may be opened free of debt was begun on Monday.

Estate of the gross value of £1,481,219, the death duties on which will amount to £237,000, has been left by Mr. Charles Joseph Sofer-Whitburn, of Maidstone.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A telegram from Vienna of Monday's date says that the military balloon which ascended from Salzburgh on December 27 and has since been missing has been sighted in the snow at the top of the Pyrh Pass at an altitude of 7,000ft., near Spittal, Carinthia. A relief expedition has started, but it is believed to be impossible that Lieutenant Werner, the aeronaut, can still be alive.

CHILI.

Senor Gutierez, the Prime Minister, has resigned on account of ill-health, and Senor Abraham Ovalle has taken his place.

FRANCE.

According to the official returns of Sunday's Senatorial elections, the hundred vacant seats have been redistributed as follows:—Conservatives, 5; Progressists, 23; Democrats, 20; Radicals and Socialist-Radicals, 48; and Socialists, 4. The relative situation of parties has undergone little change. But Radicals, although they have gained a valuable recruit in the person of M. Camille Pelletan, the new Senator for Marseilles (Bouches de Rhone), have lost four seats. This circumstance, together with the fact that the Socialists' sanguine expectations of a series of successes have been disappointed, shows that the political good sense which inspires moderate Republicanism as represented in the Senate has once more been true to itself.

The new Parliamentary Session was opened on Monday. M. Henri Brission, the outgoing President of the Chamber, was re-elected to the Chair by 257 votes out of 310. This is one of the smallest votes recorded for the venerable President-elect during his long tenure of office. The outgoing Vice-Presidents, MM. Etienne, Masse, Puech, and Dron, were likewise re-elected. The Senate deferred the election of its Presidents.

M. de Cazotte, Director of the International Office of Public Hygiene, M. Thiebaut, French Minister at Stockholm, and M. Lecomte, French Minister at Teheran, have been promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary of the first class in the French Diplomatic Service, and M. de Saint-Aulaire, Councillor of Embassy in Vienna, and M. Maurice Herbette, Chef de Cabinet to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, have been promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary of the second class.

A disastrous explosion occurred on Monday in the Government ordnance foundry at Ruelle, near Angouleme. The bronze casing of a gun was being cast when the ladle was exploded by gas. The molten metal was scattered on to the Workmen, of whom eight were killed and 18 injured. The roof of the workshop was blown off by the force of the explosion.

The Minister of Public Works, M. Augagneur, in conversation with a representative of the "Matin," enumerated the measures of reform and reconstruction which he proposes to carry out on the Western State Railway of France during the next two years. The total sum of £1,600,000 is to be spent, chiefly on improvement of the permanent way and of stations. Before the end of this year a new line from Paris to Havre will be completed. All bridges are being thoroughly inspected and overhauled. In the administrative sphere M. Augagneur's maxim is "Centralize the control, decentralize the execution.

GERMANY.

The German semi-official telegraph agency has been instructed to deny that an "interview" with Lord Lonsdale which appeared a few days ago in the "Daily News" and dealt with the supposed attitude of the Emperor William towards England was published with either the authorization or the approval of his Majesty. If the "interview" has been correctly reproduced there, it can only be said that the main results of the publication were bound to be, as in fact they have been, a number of Press attacks on the Emperor and the issue of the present "dementi."

Information has been received from a well-informed source confirming the news that the Emperor William will go to Vienna in the spring to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph. Although the exact date of the visit is not as yet fixed, it is believed that it will take place in the month of May. The Emperor William intends to undertake a journey to Corfu before Easter, and on his return journey will spend a day in Schonbrunn. It is probable that the Empress will accompany him.

According to German telegrams from Antwerp the gunboat Panther, of Agadir fame, which arrived at Flusing on Monday night, was to have proceeded up the Scheldt on Tuesday to Antwerp, but the arrangements were countermanded. It is stated that the German colony at Antwerp proposed to give the Panther a special welcome, and that the alteration of plans was due to advice telegraphed by the German Charge d'Affaires at Brussels.

There appears to be a general movement among the German authorities for increasing the precautions against espionage. The newspapers produce almost every day some story of lost documents or the like—the latest report is of a theft on board the cruiser Stettin—and even a sober journal like the "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes an article in favour of stricter supervision of everything and everybody. It is stated that the trial of Mr. Bertrand Stewart, who was arrested at Bremen six months ago and charged with espionage, will take place before the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig on January 31.

JAPAN.

A Council to consider administrative reorganization is now sitting at Tokyo under the presidency of the Marquis Saionji. It is believed that it will be able to recommend reforms which will effect a saving of three millions sterling.

TURKEY.

Hilmi Pasha has submitted to the leaders of the two parties in the Chamber a scheme for an understanding based on the following five points:—

(1) The proposed modifications of Article 35 to be accepted with one amendment—namely, consultation of the Senate to be a necessary preliminary to the dissolution of Parliament.

(2) Dissolution not to take place this year.

(3) A paragraph providing for this to be added to the modified article.

(4) The Chamber to bind itself to abstain from unnecessary interpellations on penalty of having debates suspended for three months.

(5) Party organs to abstain from further polemics for the remainder of the Session.

The proposals are being studied by the party chiefs.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

HALVAI'S ESTATE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mathuradass Vissanji Khimji against Narotam Thakore and six others.

The case has been reported.

The suit was for the construction of the will of one Gangadass Rangildass, a sweetmeat-seller, who carried on business, in the name of Amichand Govindji, in Bombay. The plaintiff was an executor of the will of the deceased and the fourth defendant was the Advocate-General, who claimed aportion of the estate in charity.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, held that the shop belonged to the estate of the testator, and that the fifth and sixth defendats were entitled to a ten annas share in the profits of the shop from and after the Samvat year 1965. The seventh defendant was entitled to a third of the ten annas share from the Samvat year 1965 to the 3rd November 1909. After the death of the survivor of the fifth and sixth defendants, all their interest in the shop ceased.

His Lordship further held that the legacies to first defendant's children were absolute bequests, and they were entitled to the same.

The costs of the fifth, sixth and seventh defendants were ordered to come out of the estate.

DISPUTED CHARITY.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Jusice Macleod heard the suit brought by the Advocate-General at the instance of Gulam Hussein Allibhoy and others against Fatmabai and two other for a declaration that the property in suit was trust property, and that the transfer of it to the second and third defendants was void.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Somji, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that in Pakmodia Street, there was a certain plot of land with a building thereon known as Imamwada. For many years past, the place was used for the housing of pilgrims, for feasts and other charitable purposes of the Shia Ishna Ashri community. Until three or four years ago, there was a tablet in front of the entrance, showing that, that building was "wakf" property, and it was then believed by the members of the community that the property had been dedicated to "wakf" in 1842, by the Nawab of Oudh, who in 1854, appointed one Haji Mahomed Nimaji to superintend the house. In 1885, a suit was filed against Nimaji's heirs, wherein they pleaded that the property had been appropriated in "wakf." The first defendant now denied the trust and claimed the property as her own.

The defendants, in their written statement, denied that the property in dispute was a charitable property. The pilgrims, they said, were accommodated at time on a payment of rent. Feasts were given during the Mohurrum festival as was usual in many Mahomedan private house. The property was granted to, Nimaji absolutely by the Nawab of Oudh. in discharge of a debt of Rs. 19,286. The property, they contended, had remained in their absolute possession for upwards of sixty years.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

THE HOTI MARDAN CASE.

Evidence of Principal Witnesses.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged C. W. King and Annie King, Eurasians, with abduction, and the Chief of Hoti Mardan with abetment. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, conducted the prosecution: while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the first and second accused: and Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister-at-law, defended the third accused.

Superintendent Sullivan, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he arrested accused Nos 1 and 2 on the 23rd of December at Harun Haji's shawl at Parel, where they were living under the name of De Souza. He made inquiries in consequence of certain information received from Mr. Moore.

Bhowanising Bahadursing, the "bhaya" in charge of the shawl deposed to accused No. 1 having lived there under the name of John De Souza.

One of the two girls, who are alleged to have been abducted, was then examined by Mr. Nicholson. She said she at present resided as a boarder at the Foundling Home, Mazagon. She knew all the accused. She first knew the second accused as Mrs. Henderson and then as Mrs. King at Hoti. She had been educated at the Bandra Convent and left school in October 1906, since which she had been employed at various places in Bombay and resided in the Home where they kept lady boarders. The Home was conducted by the same religious order as the Baudra Convent. She first saw second accused about the 15th of September at the Home. She was having breakfast when the bell rang and she went to see who had come. She was at that time assisting the nuns, one of her duties being to attend to the bell. She saw the accused who asked to see the Sister Superior. The latter came down and took the accused into the parlour. When the Sister left, witness went to the accused who said she wanted to send two girls to the Chief of Hoti as governesses for his two children, aged 10 and 12. The accused was the first to speak. She said the first girl would get Rs. 130 and the other Rs. 115 as salary. She then went away, but, before doing so, she informed the witness that her husband was a motor-driver in the employ of the Chief and that the engineer, Mr. King (the first accused,) had been sent to engage the governesses. When witness first saw the second accused the latter was very dirtily dressed. When she made the next call she spoke to the Sister Superior. She came down after the conversation and informed the witness that the Sister Superior had said she could spare no girls. She then asked the witness if she would go to Hoti and the witness replied she would like to do so very much. The Sister Superior afterwards told the witness that if she were required to go alone she could not go at all. The second accused had got another interview with the Sister Superior and the next day she again called and took the witness and another girl to a photographer to be photographed. She brought the two photographs, one of which (of the witness') was sent to Hoti, the other girl's photo was kept back as she said she did not want to go. The second accused said the first accused would send the money with which they could go to Hoti. After a few days the second accused came to to say that the photos were satisfactory and that money would come that evening. She came again the next day and left instructions for the girl to see her at Victoria Terminus at 2 p.m. Before witness started for the station she was informed by the Sister Superior that she was to be accompanied to Hotl by another lady.

THE JOURNEY TO MARDAN.

She went to the station where she met the second accused and the other girl who also was to go to Hoti. The second accused whom she still called Mrs. Henderson, paid for the third class tickets for Nowshera. She spoke to the second accused about their arrangement that they were to go second class, but the latter said. she had not enough money. They had been given Rs. 15 for expenses. They left Bori Bunder at 2-45 p.m. on the 23rd September by the Punjab Mail and got to Nowshera about 7 p. m. on the 25th. They were met there by the first accused who asked them if they were the two ladies from Bombay. From there, they transhipped to a narrow-gauge line for Mardan, which place they reached about 9 p. m, the same evening. When they got there, the first accused told them to go to the waiting-room where he said the Chief was waiting for them. They had seen the Chief standing at the door. They went into the waiting-room, where some talk took place between the Chief and the second accused. The Chief said one of the photographs was not that of one of the two girls, whereupon the second accused explained that one of the girls had refused to come and another had been brought in her place. He then called the first, accused and told him to take them to a bungalow They went in a tongo to a bungalow in the 'bazaar.' The Chief drove away in his dog-cart. The two girls shared the same room in the bungalow, which was very meagrely furnished. When they got to Hoti the second accused told them the first accused was her husband and was a Frenchman which was the reason of his writing bad English. The two girls and the first and second accused dined together. The girls asked what work they would have to do. The accused told them not to worry about that as they would know about it next day. On the following day, when they again asked about their works, they were told the Chief thought they must be tired and had better rest for two or three days. The girls never saw the 'Rani' nor was any mention made of her. Presently while they were writing letters, the second accused came running up, and told them to put on their best clothes as the Chief was coming. After about twenty minutes, the Chief came accompanied by the first accused with a basket in his hand containing sweets, biscuits, a bottle of sherry and a bottle of whisky. The Chief told the first accused to go and to shut the door of the verandah. The two girls and the Chief were thus left alone in the room. The girls sat down, the Chief taking his seat about four yards away and opposite them. The Chief entered into a conversation with the other girl, which the witness did not clearly understand. The witness asked the girl what he was talking about, and she gave her some information.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

The conversation with the Chief was in Hindustani. The other girl asked the Chief about the Delhi Durbar, and he only laughed. He was asked about the Durbar because, the previous day, the second accused had told them they would have to go to Delhi. He then asked the witness to open the window, and called the other girl up. He pointed to the hills saying they were the Malakand Pass, and added that in the plains below bull-fights took place. As they were looking out, witness turned round, when she saw the Chief's hand come from the right to the left of her body. She ran across to the other side of the room, where the other girl had preceded her. The Chief asked why they were frightened and the witness told him "she had not come there for that." They added they had come to be Governesses to the 'Rani' and not for that sort of thing. The Chief asked why they would not follow customs when they were in a place where it was the custom. They told him not to come near them in future. The Chief looked angry. Witness too was looking angry, whereupon the other girl told her to smile as the Chief told her that she looked cross. After the Chief had gone away, the second accused came in and said the Chief was very angry and had asked the first accused what he had done. The girls told the second accused that they were not going to stay there, and the latter asked them not to notice the Chief's conduct, and added that if he had touched them it was only as a father would touch his child. Witness replied that it was no such thing. The second accused then went away, came back and said the first accused would not come, as he felt ashamed. After some time they went to the first accused and told him they wanted to go away. He said he was very sorry, that he did not know the Chief was such a man, and that he would take his pay at the end of the month and leave his service. They then went back to their room. They had no money to go away with. The second accused came the next afternoon. She evidently had had too much to drink. She cried and said they were going take her Charlie away to shoot him.

LETTER TO BOMBAY.

Witness wrote a letter to the Sister Superior telling her what had happened. The handwriting on the now shown her was not hers but that of the first accused. She had put her letter in an envelope which matched the paper and which she herself addressed. She gave it to a boy to post, and the boy while going down, was called back by the first-accused's child, but she told the boy to go on, and after that took no notice of the matter. Some days after, the second accused came up and said the 'Rani' was passing the bungalow with a retinue, whereupon they went to the verandah to see her. The accused told them not to do so as the Chief had told the first accused that the girls should not go up on the verandah till the "chicks" had been put up. The second time that she came she said her husband had told her the police were inquiring after them. The police had seen them at Nowshera station and were inquiring where they had gone to. Therefore they should not go on to the verandah. At night the first accused came to them to tell them to pack up their belongings as they had to go to Rawalpindi. Witness put a scarf and a cap on and the other girl her hat on, and they went on to the verandah. The first accused told them to take off the cap and the hat and to put on towels and hold them over their faces lest they should be seen by the people downstairs. The two accused refused to let them have a lamp, which the boy blew out. Once before, the girls had gone with the first accused to a garden which he told them was the Chief's garden. On this occasion when they were told they were to go to Rawalpindi they were taken through small lanes, to the same garden. The Chief caught the witness by her wrist and told her to, go into the museum. She objected to go in alone and the first two accused tried to persuade her telling her not to be afraid. She pulled her hand away and refused to go in. The other girl said she would go in first, and she and the Chief went in. The latter closed the door of the room in which was a small hurricane lamp. Witness with the two accused sat outside. Then the first accused told witness she should not have been afraid to go in as there were many ladies inside. Then the other girl came out and the first accused told the witness to go in. Witness told the other girl she did not want to go in alone, whereupon the other girl said "go in but do not let the Chief put his hands round you." Then the second accused agreed to go with the witness inside and sit beside her. The Chief who was standing at the door caught witness by the hand and let her in when the second accused went out leaving her alone inside. He lead her by the hand to a wooden bench. He sat on her left-hand side and talked to her in some language which she did not understand. He then said give me a 'boosa.' She said she did not understand, whereupon he patted his cheeks twice.

REQUEST FOR A RING.

She was wearing a ring to which he pointed and asked her to give it to him, which she refused. She had also a bunch of keys in her hand and he asked for them also, and she again refused. She had not any earrings at the time on her but he touched her on the ear and said "give this to me." She again refused, saying she had come to Hoti for work and that she did not like to stop there at all. He then asked if he should tell this to the first accused. He called out to the latter who with the second accused and the other girl came in. He said something to the first accused in Hindustani which the witness did not understand, but the first accused explained that the Chief wanted them to go to Rawalpindi as the police had come to inquire for them, and that at Rawalpindi they would not be allowed to go out alone. It was added that at Rawalpindi there were many Europeans, and they would not be recognised there. They then went into an open street where tongas were waiting for them. They were accompanied by the first and second accused and went to a station from where they took a train to Rawalpindi. There witness told the second accused what had happened and the latter said she should not now be afraid as she was in Rawalpindi and the Chief would not come near them for five or six months. The accused added that witness and her companion had no work to do and had simply to draw their pay. After ten or twelve days, a police superintendent came with a Roman Catholic priest, and asked witness if she was the girl who had come from Bombay and why she had come. She replied she had come as a governess. The police superintendent asked her if she would like to return to Bombay and she replied that she would. After the superintendent had gone away, the second accused asked her why she wanted to go away as by her doing so she (the accused) would lose her Rs. 200 which she had been promised. Sometime after, the first accused told witness and her companion they should not be afraid of the police as they could not force them to go back against their will. He further told them that when the police called next time they should tell them that they had come to teach the accused's children. She replied she would not do so. During all their stay in Hoti Mardan and Rawalpindi they had never seen the 'Rani.' At Hoti she had asked the second accused where the 'Rani' was and she replied there was no rani at all and asked her not to tell it to the first accused. From Rawalpindi she wrote another letter to the Sister Superior, in which she informed the latter that they had not yet seen any rani nor the governess who was to go to England. After that they came to Bombay. The second accused told witness that she had sent her husband a telegram saying the girls had been arrested. The first accused came to the hotel, saw them and said he had shown the telegram to the Chief and the Chief had said: "Mr. King, save yourself and save me. The first accused added they might come back to Hoti Mardan from Bombay, if they liked.

The farther hearing was adjourned until to-day.

DANGER OF PAN-ISLAMISM.

An Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

A meeting of the Central Asian Society was held on January 10 at the rooms in Albemarle Street, when a paper on "Pan-Islamism" was read by Professor D. S. Margoliouth. Sir Mortimer Durand presided.

Professor Margoliouth said there were in the world, and particularly in the heat-belt, more than 200,000,000 who claimed the title of Moslems, in view of certain propositions, but they were seriously divided into sects, and into a number of nations, and had interests by no means identical and often in conflict. The least flourishing of these were those who enjoyed complete independence, and the tendency now was to reduce the independent areas to those under European Governments. Within the last six months European Powers had established themselves more firmly than before in Morocco and Persia; and Italy, for the present at least, had appropriated a large slice of Turkish possessions in Africa. Not only was there no unity between Islamic races, but there never had been. Between the Prophet's death and burial there was a schism, and other schisms occurred within a century of the Flight. Moslems had been fighting Moslems in Syria, Albania, and Morocco. The path to the brotherhood of Islam was as futile as the path to the brotherhood of man, but the splitting into sects was no discredit. Co-operation between the units of a nation might be good, but religion was a concern of the individual soul. Pan-Islamism in the sense of an attempt to soften the differences between the sects would not be magnified by European imaginations, but it was the thought of an offensive and defensive alliance between 300,000,000 Musselmans against the European holders of Asia and Africa which rendered the prospect alarming. Co-operation between Islamic sects was not, perhaps, impossible, but it could more easily be brought about if some other hand were discovered than that of Islam. Any endeavour to introduce constitutional government into the tropics or subtropics would have results of doubtful value. In twelve centuries of Islamic government there was not one example of an automatic check on a bad government being devised, and the United States of Islam was scarcely conceivable, because in most of the Islamic countries there was a majority of non-Moslem population. Syed Rashid had shouted himself hoarse in proclaiming the unity of Moslems. His project was to found a missionary college for Moslems on European lines, and one of his rules was that no student should interest himself in politics or write letters to the papers. The fear that a college of this kind would cause such unrest in Europe as to give rise to another crusade had no foundation whatever. If the college were to become a seat of learning it would excite sympathy rather than resentment. His conclusion was that political Pan-Islamism was a future remedy for a disease which had no existence. Islamism as a religion spread faster in countries which enjoyed a European protectorate than in those without it. Some remarkable facts on this point had been given by Mr. E. D. Morel in his new book on Nigeria, and according to him it was the Pax Britannica which caused the spread of Islamism in the Nigerian Protectorate, a spread which he compared to the overflow of the Niger, diffusing its waters over the land. But the remedy was also futile, because the specific differences of Islam could only be glazed over by undenominationalism and indifferentism, and it was absurd to suppose that a religious bond could be strengthened by thinning the strands that made it up.

Sir J. D. Rees, in the discussion which ensued, said that Pan-Islamism was a phantom, and there was nothing to be feared from the project of uniting all Moslem nations in one political whole. The Pan-Islamic movement was really one of sentiment, and he would like to know whether it was true that there was in India any sentiment which would be gratified by the reversion to Delhi as the capital, the city which saw the long agony and decay of the Mogul Empire under Mahomedan rule.

Mr. Ameer Ali said that no Moslem under the rule of Great Britain ever thought of anything but absolute loyalty to the British Crown. Pan-Islamism was a creation of the brain, the invention of others for the sake of destroying a number of those Moslem nations who still happened to live under a bad government which they preferred. (Laughter.) For thirty-five years he had laboured to keep Moslem people steadfast to the British Crown, but their sympathy with their co-religionist in other parts of the world was perfectly intelligible and should appeal to every man who had the instinct of generosity in him. As for constitutional government being foreign to Islam, he thought that religion was more Socialistic and democratic than any he knew.

Professor Margoliouth, in reply, said it was the fact that under British Protectorates all people were equal in the eyes of the law and thus Islamism flourished.

Sir Mortimer Durand said that he entirely sympathised with the line taken by Mr Ameer Ali; as a Moslem he could take no other. He thought everyone present went so far with him not to feel any desire to attack Italy but to sympathise strongly with the Mahomedan population defending themselves against aggression. (Hear, hear.) He had seen a certain amount of service against Mahomedans and his own sympathies were for the natives who stood up to us and uncommonly well, in Afghanistan. The democratic character of Islamism had been mentioned. When he was in Afghanistan seventeen years ago the Ameer, who was a most despotic ruler, in saying good-bye to him after a mission, called 400 nobles together, and put to them every single point of the negotiations that had been gone through. The nobles one and all gave their assent. It was a most highly democratic performance, but he felt sure that if any of these gentlemen had objected it would have gone very hard with him. (Laughter.)

NATIVE OFFICERS IN INDIAN REGIMENTS.

Writing to the "Morning Post" of Jan. 9, "Major-General" says:—

Sir,—I have not read Major-Gen. Jeffrey's article in the "Contemporary Review" pleading for the removal of the "traditional restriction" by which a native officer in an Indian regiment cannot rise to the command. But perhaps you will favour me with space for a few lines on the subject, of which I ought to know something, having had the honour to serve in the Indian Army for upwards of thirty years. There are several reasons against the "traditional restriction" being removed to enter into all of which would occupy a far greater space in your columns than you would be willing to give me, so I will confine myself to stating only one or two. I yield to none in my appreciation of and great esteem for the Indian soldier. No better disciplined or braver troops I maintain can be found, but to put a man who has risen to a commission from the ranks, as nine-tenths of the native officers have, no matter what splendid service he may have done, and many have done such into the very responsible position of commandant of a regiment is to put him into a false position. The confidential reports on his juniors which he would be called upon to furnish might be biased by either caste, friendship, or dislike, and the men of the regiment who would put up with what they might look upon, however wrongly, as an injustice in the case of a British commandant would not be likely to do so were the commandant one of themselves. I can recall the case of two senior native officers being shot by a sowar for a supposed injustice. The Indian soldier, whether Mahomedan or Hindoo, has not the same belief in one of his own race as he has in the British officer of his regiment, and to place British officers under the orders of an Indian commandant would be to lower the British prestige in the eyes of the Indian Army, and I doubt if British officers could be found who would be willing to serve under such conditions.

The following letter appeared on Jan. 11:—

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday a letter appeared, over the signature "Major-General," referring to my article in the "Contemporary Review," and putting forward two objections to the proposed opening of a real military career to the class I have called the natural leaders of India's fighting men. If "Major-General" will do me the honour to read the article in question he will see that I do not advocate the opening of commands to the present type of ranker native officer, nor do I wish to see British officers under Indian commandants.—Yours, &c., H. B. Jefferys.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

The Western India Kennel Club's second championship Dog show will be held on Thursday, February 22nd, on the Maidan, Marine Lines, Bombay. The Kennel Club committee have again decided to hold the show in conjunction with the Horse Show though on this occasion, with the courtesy of the Horse Show committee, a separate entrance fee will be charged to visitors to the Dog Show. Judges have been invited from up-country, notably Lieut-Colonel Impey, Lieut-Colonel Willan Dawson, and Lieut.-Colonel H. Smith. The classes promise to fill up to a greater degree than hitherto, and already many well known kennels from Calcutta and the Central and United Provinces have entered for the Bombay show.

The following is a list of the classes proposed:—

LIST OF CLASSES PROPOSED.

No.	Classes.	Classification.	Remarks.
1	Fox Hounds, Harriers Beagles, Rampur Hounds, Deerhounds, Borzois Afghan and Kangaroo Hounds		
2	Great Danes	...	Dogs
3	" "	...	Bitches
4	Greyhounds	Open	
5	"	Novice	
6	"	Puppy	
7	Dachshunds	Open	Dogs
8	"	Open	Bitches
9	"	Limit	Dogs and Bitches
10	"	Novice	" " "
11	"	Puppy	" " "
12	Setters and Pointers, and Retrievers.	...	
13	Cocker Spaniels	Open	Dogs
14	" "	Open	Bitches
15	" "	Limit	Dogs and Bitches
16	" "	Novice	" " "
17	" "	Puppy	" " "
18	Other "	...	
19	Smooth Fox-Terriers	Open	Dogs
20	" " "	Open	Bitches
21	" " "	Limit	Dogs and Bitches
22	" " "	Novice	" " "
23	" " "	Puppy	" " "
24	Wire Fox-Terriers	Open	Dogs
25	" " "	Open	Bitches
26	" " "	Limit	Dogs and Bitches
27	" " "	Novice	" " "
28	" " "	Puppy	" " "
29	Irish Terriers	Open	Dogs
30	" "	Open	Bitches
31	" "	Limit	Dogs and Bitches
32	" "	Novice	" " "
33	Irish Terriers	Puppy	" " "
34	Scottish Terriers	Open	Dogs
35	" "	Open	Bitches
36	" "	Limit	Dogs and Bitches
37	" "	Novice	" " "
38	" "	Puppy	" " "
39	Airedales	Open	Dogs
40	"	Open	Bitches
41	"	Limit	Dogs and Bitches
42	"	Novice	" " "
43	"	Puppy	" " "
44	Bulldogs	Dogs	
45	"	Bitches	
46	Bull-Terriers	Open	Dogs
47	" "	Open	Bitches
48	" "	Limit	Dogs and Bitches
49	" "	Novice	" " "
50	" "	Puppy	" " "
51	Poodles	...	
52	Pekingese	...	Dogs
53	"	...	Bitches
54	Lhassa Terriers	...	
55	Other large dogs not specified above	...	
56	Other small dogs not specified above	...	
57	Soldiers' dogs	...	Entry Rs. 1 to be paid on the ground.
58	West Highland white Terriers	...	Dogs
59	" " "	...	Bitches
60	Variety Classes	...	These will be formed by the Committee at the Show if sufficient inducement offers. Entrance Rs. 3 each class payable at the time of entry.
61	Litters— Fox Terriers (Smooth or Wire) Irish Terriers Bull Terriers Bull Dogs Greyhounds		

Schedules and entry forms may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Lee, Times of India Office, Bombay, Conditions of the show are to be seen in the notification published in our advertisement columns.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races sails to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	29 10	Messrs I W Stokes and J F Preston.
Melody	18 45	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Mutter
Mahshuka	12 55	G J Lennox Esq
Isca	34 22	Dr E Faulkner

Course: Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 12·47 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Trixie	12 8	Maj Dobbs & Capt McIver
Antelope	25 8	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin	18 0	The Hon Mr W T Morison. C S I
Lylie	13 0	Messrs D Fraser & R E Fischer
Pepita	34 40	Lt J White, R N

Course:—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy starboard—Sunk Rock starboard—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE FOR "C" CLASS AND TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course M. S.	Entered by
Fenella	5 20	Dr B K Goldsmith
Coralie	5 20	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud	2 40	Officers R E
Mavourneen	4 0	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	6 0	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Clutha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	6 0	O N Moberly Esq
Valkyrie	9 20	R Walker Esq
Curlew	5 20	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Cricket	13 20	T S Greeson Esq
Marie Louise	13 20	K MacIver Esq
Anna	10 40	Officers H M's Mint

Course: Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy Starboard—S Troopship Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel, Length 7·95 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

1st CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Restricted to Metre Class Boats. Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Maya	Scr	V T Janson, Esq
Corrie	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq

Course:—Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—Mark Boat 1·4 mile W of Gull Island port—Cee vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Length 17·3 miles—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day:—

	p. m.
The New Maiden Plate (Divided).	3 0
A Selling Plate	3 30
The New Maiden Plate (Divided).	4 0
The Matoonga Plate	4 30
The Epsom Plate	5 0
The Ladur Plate (Divided).	5 30
The Dadur Plate (Divided).	6 0

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-24
Church Gate	2-29
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-39

RANGOON HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

The Rangoon Horse Show was opened to-day on the Burma Athletic Association grounds before a large crowd of spectators. Mr. D. J. Don of Calcutta acted as judge. There were far greater number of entries than previous years. Amongst the spectators was Mr. S. Kidman who is known as "The Cattle King of Australia" and he expressed the opinion in regard to horses under harness that he had never seen a finer lot in any part of the world.

The following are the results:—

Best Stallion Show in Hand:—Burjorjee's "Royal Blue."

Most Suitable horse of the Rangoon Mounted Rifles:—Trooper Fairu Athur's Miss Molly.

Best Lady's Hack 13-2 and under: Captain Stevenson's Saucy.

Best Pony under harness 14-2 and over 13-2 W Hype Kin's Sirocco.

Best Polo Pony registered:—Captain Wyer's Nova.

GYMKHANA MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

A successful gymkhana race meeting was held this afternoon in Allahabad race course, among the stewards being Chief Justice Sir Henry Richards and General Shaw. There was a large gathering and six events on the card were run off without hitch. The principal events were Polo Scurry 3 furlongs, won by Captain Johnson's Bunbury, St. Leger, one mile, won by Mr. Churchill's Richmond and Novice Plate, 4 furlongs, by Mr. Henry's Gazette.

THEIR HIGHNESSES OF TECK.

Visit to Cauvery Falls.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

Prince Alexander and the Princess of Teck and party left for Seringapatam and the Cauvery Falls in motor-cars after breakfast this morning and will return to-morrow evening. Major Dalgethy's party of guests, the Hon'ble Leilah Wingfield, Mrs. Herbert Smith, Miss Brooke and the Hon'ble Arthur Brodrick will leave Bangalore on Sunday.

EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral the Honourable Alexander E. Bethell, C. M. G., who has been selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond J.W. Glade, K. C. I. E., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, is the brother of Lord Westbury, head of a well known Durham family, and a distinguished officer. He began his naval career as a cadet in 1869, was promoted lieutenant in 1878, commander in 1891, captain in 1898 and rear admiral in March, 1908. He was naval aide-de-camp to the late King Edward from January, 1907, to March, 1908, when he was promoted to flag rank and from 1908 to the present he has filled with remarkable ability the onerous appointment of Director of Naval Intelligence. He received the C. M. G. in 1904 in recognition of his services.

In further recognition of his service with the Intelligence Department he was created a K. C. M. G. this year. Sir Alexander will shortly enter upon his new duties. He formerly served with the East Indies Squadron so that he is no stranger to the station.

The Admiralty has issued orders for the recommissioning of the sloop Allert, Commander G. C. Somerville, and the sloop Odin, Commander Frederic H. Walter, for further service with the East Indies Squadron. Both these ships have done good work in the suppression of the gun running on the stations, their comparatively shallow draft enabling them to go where the heavier cruisers could not go with safety.

The new crews for the sloops will be despatched from Portsmouth in the cruiser Dido to Muscat (where the recommissioning will take place) on the 25th instant arriving at that port about the middle of February. After paying off, the relieved crews of the Allert and Odin will bring the Dido home.

Commander Somerville will pay off and recommission the Allert as he assumed command of her just thirteen months ago and has ten [illegible] to serve to complete his two years' tenure as her skipper. She was commissioned at Bermuda, where she was in the reserve, in February, 1910, and navigated to the station for special service up the Gulf.

The Odin, which was in the reserve at the Cape of Good Hope, was commissioned in January, 1910, by her present commander for similar duty.

Sub Lieutenants R. Nash, of the flagship Highflyer, C. H. Champness, of the Fox, have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and for the present will do duty as sub lieutenants with their respective ships.

Lieutenant G. N. Henson has been appointed to the cruiser Fox for duty with the Intelligence service and as interpreter in Arabic. Lieutenant Henson has served in the navy for just thirteen years, is a lieutenant of September, 1904, and in addition to being an interpreter is a qualified navigation officer.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6).

Canon O'Mahony who died at Kilmurray, Cork, on the 4th inst., aged 68, was equally distinguished as a theologian and politician. A strong Nationalist he nominated Parnell for Cork in 1880 against the sitting member, a Whig, and mainly through Canon O'Mahony's exertions the uncrowned King of Ireland was returned by the constituency which he was to represent until his death. The Canon's ecclesiastical superiors were very angry with him and promptly removed him from a city curacy to a rural parish. There are Irish ecclesiastics who still openly or secretly are opposed to the policy of Parnell's successor. Indeed there are some who say that the Papal decrees which have attracted so much attention have only been brought forward with the Machiaellian object of putting a spoke in the Home Rule wheel.

According to the *Standard* there is reason to believe that the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council share the views expressed by the Royal Commission on Decentralization as to the advisability of getting rid of "bad bargains", i.e., officials considered unfit for promotion to the charge of a district or to the post of district judge and that the new regulations shortly to be issued will "provide for the summary dismissal of incompetent persons on a proportional pension."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Jan. 26.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" with the English mails of the 12th instant, arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Cobban, Mr J Mrs
Campbell, Mr A A Mrs and infant
Lister, Mr E A C and Mrs
Burt, Mr W S
Boyle, Mr R
Taylor, Mr B F Mrs
Woodward, Mr F J
Mrs Campbell's governess (Fleming)
Utting, Mrs
Grant, Revd A C
Murdoch, Revd W L
Hunter, Miss
Mac Donald, Mrs W C and infant
Fothergill, Miss
Brikett, Miss
Johnson, Miss C M
Brander, Mrs M E
Mather, Miss
Penn, Mr and Mrs W
Hickey, Mrs Miss and child

Baker, Mr T A and Mrs
Wyer, Miss M
Allan, Mr A
Viney, Mr J E
Baker, Miss
Hutchinson, Miss M T
Pratt, Mrs
Crosby, Mr A and Mrs
Weir, Miss J
Sargent, Mrs A E E and infant
Greenhalgh, Miss
Hermon, Miss N C
Foote, Miss A W
Wilson, Mr A
Stevenson, Dr J Mrs and child
Rowley, Mr R O
Olive, Miss
Dixon, Mr A
Ainsworth, Mr T
Moses, Mr G C Mrs infant and child
Lang, Mr B
Jones, Mr H G

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bowen, Mr Mrs and child
Moore, Mr J
Uzielli, Mr C F
Morison, Lt D M
Vernon, Mr C V
Crighton, Mr C
Brutton, 2 Misses
Forward, Mr A
Kaye, Mr L
Stewart, Mr H A Mrs
F Gordon, Mr W M
Chinoy, Mr D N Mrs
Wills, Mr C J and Mas
Durgeon, Miss M F
Hilkes, Mr G
Hodgkin, Dr Mrs
Sunting, Mr S A
Carter, Miss H R
Shannon, Mrs
Hill, Mr A R Mrs and Miss
Arthur, Mr G C
Collingridge, Mr H
Batty, Mr Mrs and infant
Whitaker, Mr S S
Burton, Miss T
Shaw, Revd C L
Boger, Mr A J and Mrs
Bune, Mr and Mrs
Dangerfield, Mrs
Sladen, Dr R J L and Mrs
Bardist, Mr G S and Miss
Danby, Mr E C Mrs A L and Miss
Hoghton, Mr H E
Park, Mr N G
Meyer, Maj J L
Sehmuck, Miss

Currie, Mr H
Craig, Mr H A
Roberts, Mr H T
Pound, Mr J R
Thompson, Mr O H
Kinison, Mr J A
Finlay, Mr J
Fontirraig, Mr J
Frank, Mr K A and Mrs
Klopp, Mr C
Borlon, Mr A E
McEwen, Mr
Mc Gee, Mr
Frank, Mr N
Jameson, Mr A S
Hill, Mr E R
Mann, Mr R
Bonnard, Mr H
Berard, Mr C
Udams, Mrs R A
Morgan, Capt M H L
Cox, Miss
St Lodgers, Lady A (Miss J Salenave), maid
Chapman, Mrs
Gibbs, Miss B maid
Blumenaver, Mr H P
Keenholts, Mr W S
Track, Mr E
Clark, Mr A R
Ray, Dr
Willes, Lady A and Miss
Hormast, Mr N
Bhungara, Mr J S
Slewant, Mr R B
Desai, Mr S
Bhatt, Mr C L N
Taylor, Mr R
Mills, Mr J N and Mrs

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Winter, Mr A
Leslie, Mr N U K

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Ruli Rowski, Mme T de
Chuzanowska, Mlle O de

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Joscelyne, Mr A H Mrs and 2 infants
Shah, Mr A M
Waite, Mr G Mrs and infant

Waller, Mr E U W
Longden, Mrs A E (Miss Terry), nurse and infant
Mrs Joscelyne's ayah

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Mactier, Mr L
Kenyon, Mr G Mrs
Whale, Mr A G

Campbell, Maj Ian
Moore, Capt H D Mrs

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Oceana," Jan. 27.

The P. and O Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe, with the following passengers:—

Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. D.
Alderson, Maj-Genl. E A H.
Alderson, Mrs.
Allen Mr E G
Ambler, Mr F B
Atter, Mr S F.
Baron, Mr. W. J.
Baumgartner, Mr. B. W.V.
Beacham, Mr. C. J.
Beecher, Mr F L
Bell, Mr H W
Britton, Capt J A H
Collin, Mr E A
Creagh, Miss Fitzgerald & maid
D'Abreo, Mr.
Davies, Mr H W
Dobbs, Capt H C
Douglas, Col M W
Eley, Mr William
Fletcher, Miss
Fooks, Colonel
Forman, Miss V G
Fost-Muller, Mr and Mrs O
George, Mr W A
Gibson, Mr A J
Godden, Mr
Gregson, Mr F R
Hamilton, Maj and Mrs A
Harley, Captain
Harvey, R N Commander J
Hawkes, Miss
Hind, Mr F A
Binder, Dr Mrs and Miss
Hollins, Mr S T
Jones, Mr Tudor
Judge, Mr S P
Justice, Miss L

Justice, Mr A
Kay, Mr T A
King, Mrs C
Kirke Smith, Mr A
Lee, Mr and Mrs E C
Lonsdale, Mr and Mrs J M
Lilly, child of Mrs
Lucas, Capt G
Macpherson, Mr J
Nailer, Mr
Nicholls, Maj, Mrs H M and child
Nisson, Mr F C
Nixon, Capt F B
Parkinson, Mr
Pawar, Mrs (Jnr)
Pawar, Mr S J and Mrs
Peddar, Miss
Perkins, Lt Col J C C
Reckham, Mr
Rust, Miss
Scott, Mr and Mrs Alan
Shelley, Maj & Mrs, A D G
Smith, Mr C V
Stuart, Prof & Mrs Anderson
Taylor, Rev A
Thoms, Mr
Thompson, Mr T
Trollope, Hon Mrs
Trollope, Miss Nesta
Turner, Major A G B
Urquhart, Mr Frank
Walker, Mr
Vincent, Mr V C
Younghusband, Col and Mrs

Per s. s. "Oceanien," Jan. 27.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Oceanien," to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of saloon passengers at Ballard Pier at 10-30 a.m. Native servants and ayahs, and all deck passengers must be at the Disinfection Shed, Prince's Dock, at 7 a. m., with all their kits:—

COLOMBO.

Adamjee, Mr T
Adamjee, Mr G
Dalal, Mr J S
Manker, Mr B R and child

Twigg, Col N H
Susa, Mr S
Gracie, Mr F
Ghandy, Mr I J and inft

YOKOHAMA.—Villele, Mr P de

KOBE

Assur, Mr A L
Mor., Mr

Yoshi, Mrs
Noka, Mrs

FREMANTLE

Parker, Mr and Mrs and Miss
Jones, Mr and Mrs A and baby
Bowe, Miss K
Bolton, Mr Ray
Munns, Mr O
Ros, Mr
Alessando, Mr Epis and fifteen companions
Ilie Rate, Mr
Marigia, Mr Z
Natalina, Mr I
Latzberger Mr

Ivas, Mrs I
Andrijia, Mrs Kusmanic
Ante, Soljanic Mrs
Jacob, Mrs I
Mladin, Mrs K
Jorigo, Mrs K
Baki, Mrs A
Amoder, Mr and 15 companions
Maratti, Mrs
Guinelli, Mr
Saini, Mr
Nalli, Mr
Ginkshtein, Mr S

MELBOURNE.

Hawke, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Riley, Miss
Crooke, Mr and Mrs and 2 children

Leonard, Mr C S
Pio, Mr B
Barnes, Mr F and Mrs

SYDNEY.

Pedersen, Mr
Roudelin, Mrs
Roussel, Mrs and 2 children
Bartels, Mr C
Rusconi, Mr
Ettschett, Mr and Mrs D
Delany, Mr D
Lebon, Mr O
Brough, C A Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Bettinarts, P Mr
Rievetti, Mr C
Davis, Mr and Mrs T
Hill, Mr N E
Fuller, Mr and Mrs P C
Fuller, Miss
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs and child
Morris, Mr H
Mackenzie, Mr E
James, Mr E
Millham, Mr C
Fiddle, Mr and 10 companions

Oliver, Mr W
Bartolo, Mr S
Domenico, Mr C
Giovanni, Mr B
Mahomed, Mr Goola
Carlo, Mr de Luis
Campo, Mr de
Cabotti, Mr
Corvi, Mr
Bolesini, Mr
Amodei, Mr
Giovanni, Mr
Gargala, Mrs and 3 children
Lamas, Mr C H
Mauralis, Mr Ch
Morin Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Baillou, Mr de and 3 children and nurse
Fleurry Mr
Choisy, Mr
Fourcecit, Mr
Choisy, Mrs

NAVAL WAR STAFF.

The following is practically the full text of the First Lord's memorandum on the new War Staff:—

1. In establishing a War Staff for the Navy it is necessary to observe the broad differences of character and circumstances which distinguish naval from military problems. War on land varies in every country according to numberless local conditions, and each new theatre, like each separate battle-field, requires a special study.

The sea, on the other hand, is all one, and, though ever changing, always the same. Every ship is self-contained and self-propelled. The problems of transport and supply, the infinite peculiarities of topography which are the increasing study of the general staffs of Europe, do not affect the naval service except in an occasional and limited degree. The main part of the British Fleet, in sufficient strength to seek a general battle, is always ready to proceed to sea without any mobilization of reserves as soon as steam is raised. Ships or fleets of ships are capable of free and continuous movement for many days and nights together, and travel at least as far in an hour as an army can march in a day. Every vessel is in instant communication with its fleet and with the Admiralty, and all can be directed from the ports where they are stationed on any sea points chosen for massing by a short and simple order. Unit efficiency, that is to say, the individual fighting power of each vessel, is in the sea service for considerable periods entirely independent of all external arrangements, and unit efficiency at sea, far more even than on land, is the prime and final factor, without which the combinations of strategy and tactics are only the preliminaries of defeat, but with which even faulty dispositions can be swiftly and decisively retrieved. For these and other similar reasons a Naval War Staff does not require to be designed on the same scale or in the same form as the General Staff of the Army.

2. Naval war is at once more simple and more intense than war on land. The executive action and control of fleet and squadron Commanders is direct and personal in a far stronger degree than that of Generals in the field, especially under modern conditions. The art of handling a great fleet on important occasions with deft and sure judgement is the supreme gift of the Admiral, and practical seamanship must never be displaced from its position as the first qualification of every sailor. The formation of a War Staff does not mean the setting up of new standards of professional merit or the opening of a road of advancement to a different class of officers. The War Staff is to be the means of preparing and training those officers who arrive, or are likely to arrive, by the excellence of their sea service, at stations of high responsibility, for dealing with the more extended problems which await them there. It is to be the means of sifting, developing, and applying, the results of history and experience, and of preserving them as a general stock of reasoned opinion available as an aid and as a guide for all who are called upon to determine, in peace or war, the naval policy of the country. It is to be a brain far more comprehensive than that of any single man, however gifted, and tireless and unceasing in its action, applied continuously to the scientific and speculative study of naval strategy and preparation. It is to be an instrument capable of formulating any decision which has been taken or may be taken by the executive, in terms of precise and exhaustive detail.

3. It should not be supposed that these functions find no place in Admiralty organization at the present time. On the contrary, during the course of years, all or nearly all the elements of a War Staff at the Admiralty have been successively evolved in the practical working of everyday affairs, and have been developing since the organization of the Foreign Intelligence Branch in 1883. The time has now come to combine these elements into an harmonious and effective organization, to invest that new body with a significance and influence which it has not hitherto possessed, and to place it in its proper relation to existing powers.

4. The government of the Navy has by long usage been exercized by the Board of Admiralty representing the office of Lord High Admiral in commission. There is no need to alter this constitution, which has been respected through centuries of naval supremacy by all ranks in the fleets.

5. Each of the Sea Lords on the Board of Admiralty has a special sphere of superintendence assigned to him by the First Lord in pursuance of the Order in Council. All these Heads of large departments will have occasion, in the discharge of their respective duties, to recur to the War Staff or its various branches for general information or for working out special inquiries.

6. Since, however, under the distribution of Admiralty business on the Board, the First Sea Lord occupies for certain purposes, especially the daily distribution of the Fleet, on which the safety of the country depends, the position of a Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, with the First Lord immediately over him as the delegate of the Crown in exercising supreme executive power. it follows that the War Staff must work at all times directly under the First Sea Lord. His position is different in important respects from that of the senior member of the Army Council as constituted. The First Sea Lord is an executive officer in active control of daily Fleet movements who requires, like a general in the field, to have at his disposal a Chief of the Staff, but who is not the Chief of the Staff himself.

7. A proper Staff, whether naval or military, should comprise three main branches—namely a branch to acquire the information on which action may be taken a branch to deliberate on the facts so obtained in relation to the policy of the State, and to report thereupon; and thirdly a branch to enable the final decision of superior authority to be put into actual effect. The War Staff at the Admiralty will, in pursuance of this principle, be organized from the existing elements, in three Divisions:the Intelligence Division, the Operations Division and the Mobilization Division. These may be shortly described as dealing with War Information, War Plans, and War Arrangements respectively. The Divisions will be equal in status, and each will be under a Director who will usually be a Captain of standing. The three Divisions will be combined together under a Chief of the Staff.

8. The Chief of the Staff will be a Flag Officer. He will be primarily responsible to the First Sea Lord, and will work under him as his principal assistant and agent. He will not, however, be the sole channel of communication between the First Sea Lord and the Staff; and the First Lord and the First Sea Lord will whenever convenient consult the Directors of the various Divisions or other officers if necessary. This direction is essential to prevent that group of evils which have always arisen from the "narrow neck of the bottle" system. The Chief of the War Staff will guide and co-ordinate the work of the Staff in all its branches. He will, when desired, accompany the First Lord and the First Sea Lord to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

9. Although the methodical treatment of the vast number of subjects to be dealt with by the Staff requires that there should be divisions and subdivisions, yet it is imperative that these should never be permitted to develop into "water-tight" compartments. It will be found that there is so much overlapping between divisions, that a constant, free, and informal intercourse between them is indispensable. To promote this, the Chief of the Staff will be enjoined to hold frequent meetings—to be called "Staff meetings"—with the Heads of the three Divisions, and each of the Directors will be kept fully acquainted with the work of their two colleagues. Each one of the Directors will be ready at any moment to act for the Chief of the Staff in the latter's absence from whatever cause. In times of profound peace action has often to be taken immediately on the receipt of some telegraphic report or a request from one of the other Departments of State; one of the three Directors will therefore always remain within prompt call by messenger, night and day.

10. The functions of the War Staff will be advisory. The Chief of the Staff when decision has been taken upon any proposal, will be jointly responsible with the Secretary for the precise form in which the necessary orders to the Fleet are issued, but the Staff will possess no executive authority. It will discharge no administrative duties. Its responsibilities will end with the tendering of advice and with the accuracy of the facts on which that advice is based.

11. Decision as to accepting or rejecting the advice of the Staff wholly or in part rests with the First Sea Lord, who, in the name of the Board of Admiralty, discharges the duties assigned to him by the Minister. In the absence of the First Sea Lord for any cause the Second Sea Lord would act for him.

12. It is necessary that there should be a close and whole-hearted co-operation between the War Staff at the Admiralty and the General Staff of the Army. A proper connexion will also be maintained between the War Staff and the various Departments of State which are involved in the different aspects of its work.

13. The "personnel" of the War Staff must be considerable in numbers, and will consist of naval officers, representing most grades and every specialist branch, fresh from the sea and returning to the sea fairly frequently. Nothing in the constitution of the Staff will be designed to arrest the free play of professional opinion in all its members from top to bottom. Fresh ideas, new suggestions bred by independent study and reflection, may find their proper expression in all ranks. Disciplined co-operation in working out schemes which have been prescribed will not exclude reasoned criticism and original conceptions, the central objects being to form at once a convenient and flexible machine for the elaboration of plans and a school of sound and progressive thought on naval science.

14. The selection and training of the officers to compose a Staff of the nature described is important. Hitherto no special qualifications have been regarded as essential for the officers employed in the Intelligence and Mobilizing Departments, because the ordinary sea training of naval officers was supposed to supply all that was required. This training, however, although admirable on its practical side, affords no instruction in the broader questions of strategy and policy, which become increasingly important year by year. A change in this respect is therefore considered advisable, and a special course of training at the war College will form an essential part of the new arrangements. Candidates for the Staff will be selected from volunteers among Lieutenants of suitable seniority as well as officers of other branches throughout the service irrespective of their previous qualifications as specialist officers or otherwise, and those, who pass the necessary examinations at the end of or during the War College course will be eligible to receive appointments either at the Admiralty or on the Staff of Flag Officers afloat as they fall vacant. In all cases, however, regular periods of sea-going executive duty will alternate with the other duties of Staff Officers of all ranks, in order that they may be kept up to the necessary standard as practical sea officers. All appointments on sea-going staffs will in the course of time be filled by these officers, and form the proper avenue to eventual employment in the highest Staff positions at the Admiralty.

15. The "personnel" of the Staff as at first established will necessarily consist of officers who will not have received the new Staff training. A certain number of officers with suitable qualifications will therefore be appointed to the Staff at once. These officers, and in the future those who, having successfully graduated in the Staff course at the War College; may be selected for employment, will be constituted as a specialist branch as "Staff Officers," with, in certain cases, special allowances, in the same manner as the officers who have specialized in gunnery, torpedo, and other branches. The organization to which they belong while serving at the Admiralty will be officially known as the "Admiralty War Staff." The selection and appointment of the officers who will form the Staff on its first establishment will be promulgated at an early date, and their actual work will commence very shortly after.

16. It is hoped that the result of these arrangements will be to secure for the Navy a body of officers afloat and ashore whose aptitudes for staff duties have been systematically trained and developed; and secondly, to place the First Sea Lord in a position whence he can decide and advise on the grand issues without being burdened with undue detail, and with every assurance that no detail has been neglected.

NECESSITY OF A GUARANTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the primary object of British national policy is to win and hold command of the sea, and since the right disposition of forces prior to actual hostilities is the essential preliminary to victory in war, the Imperial Maritime League, upon its inception in January, 1908, put in the forefront of its initial aims the formation of a Naval War Staff having authority in matters strategical.

The League, ever since, has kept the necessity for the creation of such a department of strategy before it, and has steadily pressed it upon the attention of the public. The League, therefore, naturally welcomes the announcement that a step in the required direction is at last to be taken.

But to ensure that the new War Staff should serve the purposes for which it is needed, a guarantee is absolutely requisite that the advice which that staff shall tender will be followed.

That guarantee would be supplied if the members of the War Staff make a public declaration each year: (1) That they had been informed by the Foreign Office of the nature of the international position of Britain and of the Empire; (2) that in the light of that knowledge they had made certain recommendations; (3) that those recommendations had been, or were in process of being adopted; and (4) That in their opinion reasonable national and imperial security had thus been attained.

Failing any arrangement of this kind, the new War Staff is likely to become merely another instrument in the hands of Ministers by which to delude the public into belief in a nonexistent safety.—Yours, etc.

HAROLD F. WYATT,
L. GRAHAM H. HORTON SMITH,
Joint Hon. Secretaries, Imperial Martime League,
London, January 11.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphed on Jan. 5:—

The former Foreign Minister, M. Hanotaux, in a very able article contributed to the "Figaro" strongly recommends a settlement with Spain on the basis of the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1904, to which Great Britain was essentially a party. He says:—A little generosity and elevation of view has never injured French policy. Do we intend to send a ship to Larache? No! Then let us make the best of it. As our signature has been given, let us pay up.

In a review of the negotiationsthe same correspondent wrote on January 7:—There appear to be three main points of contention between the two countries. Of these the most important is the French claim that the Sultan under French protection should exercise control over the whole of Morocco, including the Spanish zone.

Paris, January, 8.—Effective military occupation of the Moroccan territory, in which France will be entitled to exercise a protectorate is being advocated. In the Siecle this evening, M. de Lanessan urges the Government, to undertake this task and also the construction of railways without delay.

The Senate Committee, on Jan. 9, resumed its investigations into the Franco-German Agrement. M. Jules Roche, writing in the "Republique Francaise," makes some interesting statements with regard to secret negotiations which he alleges, were carried on between M. Caillaux, as Finance Minister and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.

Madrid, Jan. 7. "(Times)".—Some 7,000 troops from Ceuta and the Peninsula have now reached Melilla, bringing up the total of the Spanish forces in the Riff to about 32,000. No operations of any importance have taken place since Dec. 27. The enemy's harka has so far shown no sings of renewed activity.

"ARABELLA" RADIO-MEDICINAL NATURAL WATER.

This medicinal Natural Water which has been introduced into India with marked success, is the only Spa water possessing Radio Activity-proved in analysis by E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F. I. C. F. C. S., the well-known London analyst and strongly recommended by Dr. Bell, M. D., F. R. F. P. S., Physician in charge of the Cancer Research Dept., London, leading specialists, and the medical profession in all parts, as being the most reliable specific in the treatment of Lever and Gout complaints, and in relieving and curing Chronic Constipation, and all disorders of the functionary organs. A careful comparison with some of the best known medicinal waters, proves that the "Arabella" in various important characteristics, is better adapted than many others for the treatment of the conditions above mentioned, and this has been corroborated by exhaustive practical experience. It ensures against Appendicitis. This water is not unpleasant to take. Its action is perfectly natural and without inconvenience, purging, or disorder. An occasional dose will keep the system in a healthy, clean condition. The Radio-Medicinal Water can be obtained to all Chemists and Stores, at a nominal cost.

CONGREVE'S
ELIXIR
speedily clears up the effects of
COLDS, CATARRH, | COUGHS, & BRONCHITIS.
It has an unbroken record of 86 years success in the treatment of
CONSUMPTION
and other Chest Diseases.
Congreve's Elixir by the exercise of its peculiar Balsamic qualities soothes the chest, quickly relieves the most
OBSTINATE COUGH
and restores the respiratory organs to a healthy condition.
Congreve's Elixir may be obtained from all the leading Chemists in India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17, Basinghall St., London.

THE SKI SEASON.

Winter Sports in the Alps.

Sometimes as you come along the gloomy gorge of Victoria-street, London, says a winter sportsman in the "Daily Mail," floored with grey asphalt and roofed with grey sky, you may notice on the top of a taxicab as it skids past a pair of long, straight slender, objects sticking awkwardly out of a pile of luggage. To the indifferent eye they might equally well be clothes-props or the horns of a gigantic and pre-historic antelope. But no one who knows what they are, no one who has seen these clumsey-looking contrivances gloriously at work on their own dazzling snow-slopes and helped, however founderingly, in their working can look at them with indifference. They are symbolic of some of the most splendid fun in life. They are the ski that speak of a Swiss winter.

It is only about fifteen years since a few Englishmen began to go to Switzerland in winter to show the Swiss what use could be made of a country buried three feet in the snow. Now you see then leaving Victoria in droves every morning. Small wonder, for to have once tasted winter sports in Switzerland is to have developed a new necessity of life. It becomes an annual lust in your bones to be back at them again. I look out of a rain-slobbered window at a sky bulging with damp, grey clouds. The trees in the garden swing dismally to and fro and dribble splashes of rain from their sodden branches on to the saturated ground. To stay in by the fire is stuffy; to go out is to squelch, through horrible, clammy, bespattering mud.

VIGOROUS PASTIMES.

And, despite the utter hopelessness of it all, twenty-four hours away there are red-faced jolly people, in warm sparkling sunshine, shooting breathlessly down glorious slopes of firm, glittering snow. There they go—their very skin pricking with the clean, vigorous joy of living—careering down the white-walled bobsleigh run, tobogganning, tailing, bandying, skating, curling, always doing something vigorous and jolly and exciting, always moving in air that makes you want to frisk about like a fresh pony, always among the same white majesty of ermine-clad mountains powdered with black frosted firs. Oh, for my white sweater and thick woollen gloves, my ski-boots and "ladder" anklets, and then to be away out of this murky slush and up into the daylight on the great white roof of the world!

There is an infinite variety of ways of spending the winter in Switzerland. You can go to a great and luxurious hotel where you fare sumptuously every day, where the hall-porter is a gilt-edged cosmopolitan, and you drive up from the station in a motor-sleigh; or you can just as well go to a tiny chalet perched on the mountain-side, where you never know which floor you are on at any moment because, the slope is so great that what you took to be the the ground floor at one side of the hotel turns out to be half way to the roof when you look out at the other.

But wherever you go—to a sybaritic palace at St. Moritz or to a cosy little gast-haus, lost among the mountains, let me urge you to go in a party. There are some things in life too riotously jolly to be enjoyed alone. You tingle and quiver with such vigorous delight that unless you have somebody to share it with it begins after a little while to produce a reaction. Almost anyone will do to go with; the touchiest crank of your acquaintance will not have breathed three laungfuls of Swiss winter air or caught a first glimpse of that radiant paradise of gleaming white snow and blue-green sky before he becomes a rollicking, irrepressible playfellow, up to the silliest, jolliest schoolboy tricks.

CHOOSING A PARTY.

But better let it be a party and a big one. There must be some keen outdoor girls, of course. Do girls ever look prettier, I wonder, than as they scramble to their feet out of the powdered snow of a capsized toboggan—cheeks all glowing with a complexion Bond-street never dreamed of eyes sparkling—what sport it all is—and off she goes with her rounded young figure bending easily under the slinging white jersey, scrambling up to the top of the run to start again.

Then you must have some boys. A boy home from school for the Christmas holidays is good fun anywhere, but put him on the snow in Switzerland, and he is a young devil magnetised. Shall I ever forget the time when young Brown from Charterhouse, as soon as he could stand upright on his ski, essayed a desperate slope, and, careering down it with incredible velocity, plunged head foremost a clean dive, into a soft snowdrift at the bottom and there stuck, waving his long thin ski feebly in the air; or how, when the rest of us had pulled him out, and he had dug the snow out of his mouth, he rolled helplessly to and fro in ecstatic peals of laughter till even some Germans close at hand, who were learning to ski as grimly and methodically as if it were a branch of "allgemeide Wehrpflicht," succumbed to the contogion and broadened slowly into an amuse grin.

Your party must have some old people, too, of course. Not that anyone is old in Switzerland in winter. Why, I have seen a grand-mother tobogganing. But the sort of people one would call old in England are awfully useful in the evenings. The ladies chaperon the girls at the dances at the hotels—there's a dance somewhere every night; and the men, white-haired though they be, manage to recall a remarkable faculty for skating out of a far-back youth, and in the evenings they sit round and arrange curling matches.

SPLENDID SUNSETS.

And then at the end of the radiant white day comes the untold splendour of the sunset, when the sky flames crimson with the glare of unseen furnaces of fire; the snow beneath your feet is the colour of blood, and then dies out through strange shades of indigo and blue to the cold green-grey of a hard winter's night.

But there is one word of practical advice to be given to the lucky people who are going to make a first acquaintance with the joys of winter sports this year. It is a simple counsel: Begin gently. But, though simple, it is hard to follow. In one night in the train you come up perhaps 5,000 feet, and when you step out into that intoxicating air and sunshine every thought falls from you but the one keen animal longing to be up and out and doing. But it is just this same fact of the novelty of this keen, rarefied, mountain air which makes it better not to throw oneself too vigorously during the first forty-eight hours of one's stay into such unaccustomed and active forms of exercise as learning to ski. Otherwise one runs a risk of getting a passing sort of mountain-sickiness. If one does, it soon goes, but it can easily be avoided by resisting the temptation to imitate the strenuous keenness of all the tireless people one finds around one, until you have grown accustomed to breathe nectar and bask in the invigorating sun of the winters they have above the clouds.

And now another season of this healthy, jolly winter life has begun, and as I creep along dreary Veitoria-street under my shining black umbrella, I watch the ski-crowned taxi-cabs with a smile of happy memory, and I send out to their lucky passengers the cheery old German greeting that often comes ringing to you over the white mountain-side—"ski-Heil!"

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Jan. 9.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Army Headquarters Staff.

General Staff Branch—To be General Staff Officer 2nd Grade.—Maj. R. St. C. Battine, 21st Cavalry (Feb. 19).

Military Works Branch—To be Deputy Assistant Director-General, Military Works.—Capt. R. E. Stace, R.E. (Oct. 28).

Divisional Staff.

To be Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col. R. G. Strange, R. A. (Oct. 13).

Brigade Staff.

To be General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Maj. W. E. R. Dickson, R.E. (Oct. 28).

Schools of Musketry.

To be Instructor (graded as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade).—Capt. P. L. Grove, 2nd Batt., the Cheshire Reg. (Oct. 26).

War Office, Jan. 9.

Territorial Force.

Yeomanry.

Gloucester (R. Gloucestershire Hussars)—Capt. A. C. de Wiart, 4th (R. Irish) Dragoon Guards, to be Adjutant (Jan. 1).

Royal Field Artillery.

2nd Home Counties Brigade—Sec. Lieut. L. Garrett is removed from the T. F. for absence without leave (Jan. 10.)

Royal Garrison Artillery.

1st Lancashire—L. B. Dufton to be Sec. Lieut. (July 17).

Infantry.

7th and 8th Batt. (Leeds Rifles), Prince of Wales's Own (W. Yorks Reg.)—Capt. A. M. Ross, Prince of Wales's Own (W. Yorks Reg.), to be Adjutant of the 8th Batt. (Jan. 1.)

5th Batt. South Staffordshire Reg.—Capt. G. H. Soames Prince of Wales's Own (W. Yorks Reg.), to be Adjutant (Jan. 1.)

5th Batt. King's Own Yorks L.I.—Lieut. G. K. Sullivan, King's Own Yorks L.I., to be Adjutant, Jan. 1. Lieut. G. H. Sullivan is granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Territorial Force, while holding the appointment of Adjutant.

4th Batt. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg.—Capt. H. P. R. Anson, Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg., to be Adjutant, Jan. 2.

1st City of London Batt., London Reg., R. Fusiliers.—Lieut. S. Gubbins, R. Fusiliers, City of London Reg., to be Adjutant, Jan. 1. Lieut. S. Gubbins is granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Territorial Force, while holding the appointment of Adjutant.

2nd City of London Batt., London Reg., R. Fusiliers—Sec. Lieut. F. J. T. Moon is seconded under the conditions of paragraph 114 of the Territorial Force Regulations, Jan. 1.

Admiralty, 11th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, Commander Carlton Valentine de Mornay Cowper has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Dated 10th January.

The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—Charles Banyard, and Frederick Henry Tull. Dated 30th December.

War Office 12th January.

Territorial Force.

Royal Field Artillery.

1st Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant Douglas Bowdich Hale, Royal Field Artillery, to be Adjutant. Dated 3rd January.

Lieutenant Douglas B. Hale, Royal Field Artillery, is granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Territorial Force, whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 3rd January.

3rd Northumbrian (County of Durhum) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant Samuel Roberts Radcliffe, Royal Field Artillery, to be Adjutant. Dated 2nd January.

Lieutenant Samuel R. Radcliffe, Royal Field Artillery, is granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Territorial Force, whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 2nd January.

Infantry.

5th (Dumfries and Galloway) Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers; Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Frank J. C. Caruthers is removed from the Territorial Force. Dated 13th January.

5th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment; Captain Francis William Earle, The Hampshire Regiment, to be Adjutant. Dated 1st January.

Admiralty, 9th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, Lieutenant Archibald William Fisher-Hall has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 8th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1900, and His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908, Engineer Commander William Henry Adams has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 1st January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Fred Ernest Ayers to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st January.

In accordance with the Reulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Senior Engineer John Wallace, R. D., has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Retired Chief Engineer. Dated 3rd December.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve the undermentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Chief Engineer:—Robert McKendrick, dated 23rd December; and George Roberts Burman, R.D., dated 27th December.

Admiralty, 10th January.

The undermentioned Assistant Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Maurice George Broad Brown, Edward Boucher, Reginald Butcher, M. V. O., and Aubrey McMahon Cree, dated 31st December. Chief Gunner John Robert William Thompson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903, Chaplain The Reverend William Foster Jones, B. A., has this day been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy with a gratuity.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Jan. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt T H St G Tucker, I A, B
Mr R A Cookram, B
Mr C Duncan, B
Mr H Spence, B
Major A J Badcock, S T C
Major R H Price, I M S
Major A B Battye, 6 Cav
Major R L Van der Gucht, S T C
Capt R W H Middlemass, S T C
Capt W B Macleod, 121 Prs
Capt D Forster, R E
Capt H L Harkness, S T C
Lieut H C Fielding, 38 Dogras
Lieut K Evans-Gordon, 39 Horse
Lieut R B Kitson, 58 Rifles
Lieut B L Clarke, 23 Cav
Lieut H G Turner, 106 Haz Prs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J Chaytor-White, I M S, B, 3 mo M C
Capt J S Crosthwaite, I A, B, 12 days
Capt R Garrett, I A, B, 6 mo M C
Mr L M Kaye, B, 14 days
Mr T H Monteath, B, 6 mo
Mr E H Liversedge, B, 1 mo
Mr E C S Shuttleworth, B, 9 mo
Mr E L Taylor, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W C Renouf, B, 2 mo 9 days
Major E W M Purvis, 16 Cav, 6 days
Lieut R B Lloyd, I M S, 3 mo M C
Lieut C C S Brownlow, 20 Punj, 6 mo M C
Lieut F Myddelton-Gavey, 10 Jats, 6 mo M C
Lieut A L E Nixon, 18 Lrs, 6 mo M C
Lieut M S Young, 14 Lrs, 4 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F J Woodward, B Cov
Capt W B Walker, R A, I O D
Lieut W S Oldham, 48 Prs
Lieut M S Young, 14 Lrs

The death has occurred of one of the oldest inhabitants of Bhavnagar, Mr. Pestonjee Darajee Mirza, at the age of 75. The deceased served in the State as a first-class mechanical engineer, and was held in high esteem. His funenal was largely attended.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Letters from Bibendum to a Self-made Motorist.

II.

81, Fulham Road, London, S.W.
December 27th, 1911.

My Dear Miles,—A month after Jason Peters, at the age of 71, acting on foolish fancy, formed himself into an Anti-Beer-Drinking League, he died. His father is 98, and is still able to turn somersaults after dinner, on Christmas Day, the result being that he keeps the younger grandchildren from becoming comatose after the rigours of the feast. His doctor says the reason is that he drinks his quart of beer every morning before breakfast; same as he has done for eighty years.

Jason Peters.

But that 29,200 quarts doesn't represent his total absorption for the period; not by a hogshead. So that it has always seemed to me that if son Jason hadn't had a conscientious breakdown, and had not stopped short at 25,000 odd quarts, he would have been alive to-day.

In mentioning this, I merely wish to demonstrate that you can't always manage to hold out long enough to convince the old man that he was the cockle-nosed old dough-head and that *you* are the real brass-bound compendium of correct information. It is just my way of impressing you with the fact that the instruction of the representative of a former generation in the science of extracting nutriment from the fruit of the domestic fowl is not the vocation of a scion; or words to that effect.

". . . . . he died."

Why I wish this demonstration is because your diagnosis on the cover you have sent me doesn't squeeze a drop of juice; while the cover itself fairly shouts its confirmation of the opinion I passed in reply to your wail on the subject. To begin with, practically the whole length of one bead shows a dirty red-yellow stain. Well, suppose you chanced upon the Junior Pride of the house, with a poultice of raspberry jam pursuing a circuitous course from his nose to his chin, just as he was separating himself from the pantry, surely you would not write the Y.M.C.A. asking what conclusion you could draw, before proceeding to gather into one spot most of the warmth in the Junior Pride's person?

". . Still able to turn somersaults . ."

Well, it's just the same with this cover; and I'm open to bet you anything up to four figures that the rim it came off is not only rusty, but has been rusting so long that it resembles that famous axe of the "gentle executioner" whose name was Gilbert Clay. For, if you remember:

". . . . . he chopped it with a bill,
And poured sulphuric acid on the edge of it, until
This terrible Avenger of the Majesty of Law
Was far less like a hatchet than a dissipated saw."

If you have ever worn a well-starched, badly-frayed collar, you'll appreciate a bit of what that cover has been getting handed out to it. But only a bit, because you only wore that collar one, or, if the week's washing was still in liquidation, two, days. Whereas the cover has been suffering from that rough, rusty rim for months, and that's why the beads are ruined and the canvas rotten.

"The Junior Pride."

The condition of that rim, too, is responsible for the fact that a lot of water has found its way inside. So before you fit the new cover I'm sending you to-day, you have got to get busy on that rim with emery paper. Remove every particle of rust. Not a lick-and-a-promise touch, here and there, but a total-annihilation stroke all over. Then varnish; and make it two coats inside; one outside. It's cheaper to be your own R.A. (which stands for Rim Artist in this connection): but if in doubt, write to the Royal Academy. If the rim is so roughened as to be jagged—you can easily test it by placing the fingers in the rim clinches and revolving the wheel—use a file before you emery.

That's all you want to know on this point for the present; but I'm writing you further about what you are pleased to refer to as "That rotten cover."

Terseness is one of your gifts. (26)

Your sincere friend,
BIBENDUM.

MICHELIN TYRE STOCKISTS.

BOMBAY: THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Road.
HILL SAWYER and Co, Meadows Street.
CALCUTTA: RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, 110-111 Russo Road, North.
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentick Street.
MADRAS: ADDISON and Co., Mount Road.
SIMPSON and Co., 201 Mount Street.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND
CLUB BLEND WHISKY
ONLY RS. 2-12 BUT WORTH RS. 3-4 PER BOTTLE

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MUSIC is an unfailing joy in every house.
A CHEERFUL HOME to rest in gives a CLEAR HEAD FOR WORK.
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and to avoid the coarser. If you would have this opportunity abundant in your home first of all provide
GOOD MUSIC & A GOOD PIANO
WHICH ARE THE BEST OF ALL ENTERTAINERS.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JAN. 25.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 26

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 1-2		3-16
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	93 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. securities...	64 3-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	26 9-16	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 9-16	1-8	
do. in New York ...	57 3-4	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 26 1-2	01	
do. at Berlin...	20 51 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4 87 1-2	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 5-16	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian bazars buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Bombay. ... Rs. 7,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 21,00,000
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£38,000,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	...£19,700,000	Inc. £2,700,000
Other Deposits	...£39,200,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£33,000,000	Inc. £ 1,300,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,700,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 14,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,000 "
Imports ... 32,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·50+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 2-16+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·29 +04	5·29 +03	5·33 +03	5·35 +03	5·37 +04
June-July.	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	
5·38 +03	5·29 +03	5·38 +03	5·36 +04	

New York official noon call March 9-48; May 9-61.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9-80; May 9-88.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	52,000
Receipts at " last year	...	41,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	11,000
Exports to Continent	...	13,000
Spot Cotton—	...	9·65 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·43 —12
Futures—Month of May 9·60—13
Declined on bearish private crop reports and advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 9 11-16 +1-16
Futures month of Mar. ... 9·76 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 9·84—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

The Census Bureau reports the supply of cotton at 14,947,000 bales.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...37 1-4 unchgd
Do Months—Jan.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 37 3-8 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ...
Do. Months—Jan.—No sellers. Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 1-4 unchgd
Do Months ... ... Jan.—Sellers.
Victorian ... ...
Do Months ... ... Jan.
New South Wales ... ...
Do Months ... Jan.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ...45 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...63 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...62 + 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-17-0 unchgd—Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers Quiet.

The South American linseed crop is estimated at 3,420,000 quarters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 13 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-7 +1-2 Jan.—Sellers—Firm

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 74 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 6 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 62 1-8—5-16

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal... 12-9 Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Marquis Bacquehem," "Lingfield," "Uckermark" "Moutebello," "Elmmoor"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 6 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 1 1-2—1-2
Months of Shipments ... Feb.—Sellers
Tone—Rather reserved. Closed quieter.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 20 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug. Sellers
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 3—unchgd.
Month of Shipments Jan.-Feb.—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Java Sugar—Steady. Nothing done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [26TH JAN. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
10 Boxes Gold Bars	Rs. 4,86,400	London	Chartered Bank
19 " "	14,91,600	do	National Bank
55 " Sovs	41,25,000	do	do
5 " "	3,75,000	Port Said	do
30 " "	22,50,000	London	do
1 " "	37,500	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Gold Bars	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
349 Bars Silver	6,75,000	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	25	23,358
B B and C I Railway ...	15	17,219

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and Private bills are by no means plentiful. Far Eastern rates are steadier following the rise in Silver.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32 March
Do. do France	...172 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4 to 140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 3-4
Shanghai "	...189
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement and has declined 1-16 closing as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95	9	0
1st Settlement... ...	" 95	9	0
2nd	" 95	10	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 3-16 higher for ready at 26 9-16 and 1-8 higher for delivery in two months, also at 26 9-16. New York was 3-8 up at 57 3-4. The local market opened at 67 2-8 ex-duty for ready bars and closes as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs 23	15	0
Australian "	" 23	15	0
Sovereigns "	" 15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 67	5	0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 67	5	0
" 2nd Settlement ...	" 67	8	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, 72·90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 47·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d., tenderers receiving only 4 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 148·90 lakhs and for next week the amount to be allotted has been raised to 140 lakhs. Since the above sales extras have been allotted of 750 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 1-8d. and 40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 5 32d.

The steamer which left London on the 19th January and comes with the mail of the 26th January brings £190,000 bar gold, £340,000 silver and £410,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs. 78,50,000
Bombay	... " 1,90,000
Madras	... " Nil
Total...	... " 80,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 5th January, and comes with the mail of the 12th January, brings £1,40,000 bar gold, £1,40,000 silver and £1,60,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... —	...Rs. 13,10,000
Bombay	... " 1,90,000
Madras	... " 4,80,000
Total...	... " 19,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 12th January and comes with the mail of the 19th January brings £140,000 bar gold £120,000 silver and £310,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs. 7,70,000
Bombay	... " 1,30,000
Madras	... " 2,00,000
Total...	... " 11,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	16,33,000	......
Other Deposits............	......	34,95,000
Sundries	38,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	......	5,38,000
Other Authorised Securities	......	97,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	14,69,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	......	12,10,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,49,000	57,000
Bullion	......	......
Balance with other Banks.	3,000	......
Sundries............	......	92,000
Cash	......	31,66,000

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	121,339	77,882	+ 43,457
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 25th Jan.	792,193	958,248	—166,055
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	3,807	13,873	— 10,066
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	57,274	9,524	+ 47,750
Total...	61,081	23,397	+37,684
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 25th Jan			
Europe ...	56,615	280,749	— 224,134
China ...	930	3,111	— 2,181
Japan ...	235,738	204,491	+ 31,247
Coast Ports ...	11,846	11,705	+ 141
Total...	305,129	500,056	— 194,92[illegible]
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	9,512	27,745	— 18,233
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	12,12[illegible]	16,031	— 3,966

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 25th November, 1911, 7,038 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 18th Nov. 1911—10,505 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

......	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	18,533	127,873	225,727
Central India...	7,733	27,829	46,478
Barsee and Nagur	6,596	26,638	46,492
Berar ...	27,787	194,911	169,902
Central Provinces	21,631	174,416	67,955
Total Oomras ...	82,280	551,667	556,554
Dholleras ...	488	7,546	45,538
Broach ...	11,171	46,976	743
Compta and Dharwar.	501	13,674	25,106
Westerns ...	539	6,579	2,967
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	6,579	64,436	290,374
Bengals. (Rajputana)	2,585	10,017	33,300
Sind ...	5,608	33,228	32,694
Persian ...	601	1,263	263
American ...	10,887	48,362	115
Egyptian ...	...	427	586
Other sorts ...	100	8,018	8
Total	121,339	792,193	988,248

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec., 1911	792,193
	1,092,193
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec. 1911	305,129
	787,064
Afloat —	21,632
	765,432
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	345,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th Dec., 1911 ...	420,432
Difference since last week	+ 52,105

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The chief feature of the week has been publication of the Ninth Ginners' Report, to which we referred fully in our market report of Thursday last. Fluctuations have again occurred in the Home markets, but the tendency has been towards a higher range of values. Spot sales in Liverpool have been large and the Manchester market is active. At the moment there is no sign of a reaction, and any decline is followed almost immediately by a further advance. The tone of private telegrams to hand this morning, is, however, rather more bearish.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

	Last week	This week	Differences.
New York—			
Futures Mar. ...	9·36	9·43	+·07
" May ...	9·51	9·60	+·09
Spot ...	9·50	9·65	+·15
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar ...	9·61	9·76	+·15
" May ...	9·71	9·84	+·13
Spot ...	9 5-8	9 11-16	+ 1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Jan.-Feb...	5·19	5·29	+·10
" June-July...	5·29	5·38	+·09
Spot ...	5·40	5·50	+·10

The January Settlements have occupied the full attention of the local market during the past week, and, as we anticipated, prices kept very steady throughout the week, culminating in rather higher rates for the Settlement yesterday. For the next day or two, the final adjustments will occupy the market, and shipping requirements for this month will be completed. It is anticipated that easier markets will rule in February, as this is generally a slack month, but much will depend on the demand from Japan, and the course of the Home markets. There has also been more forward business done for February delivery than usual.

A moderate business has been done during the week in ready cotton, and prices are rather steadier. Best red-leaf Hinganghat Warora has fetched up to Rs. 270-72, and Khamgaon-Akola has been sold at Rs. 259-61. Receipts for the week have been large, but, so far, there is no pressure on the market.

LATER.

The market opened quiet with little enquiry for February or March delivery, and has remained unchanged during the day. The demand for ready cotton has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	274	March
Good M G Broach	"	265 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	265	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	263	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	250	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	258	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	247	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	237	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	251	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	234	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 46,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·27 —02	5·27 —02	5·31 —02
Apl-May.	**May-June**	**June-July.**
5·33 —02	5·35 —02	5·36 —02
July.-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
5·37 —02	5·36 —02	5·34 —02

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled very firm during the week, and the following business is reported:—

HAMBURG.—A large line of about 8,000 tons has been booked from January to June at 24s. January, 22s. 6d. February, 22s. March and 20s. May-June, seeds, weight and cotton.

MARSEILLES LIVERPOOL.—The Ellerman Line booked 400 tons seeds, cotton for March at 20s., and 500 tons weight, April, at 19s. 6d. The Anchor Line has booked 1,000 tons wheat at 19s., and 300 tons light seeds, July, at 15s. 3d.

HAVRE.—154 tons light seeds, ready steamer, at 21s.

ANTWERP.—750 tons manganese ore, for January, February, at 17s. 6d. Relets were done at 17s. 6d. February to May. For March, 125 tons seeds at 18s. The B.I. Coy. booked 500 tons for May, at 17s. 9d. seeds, and 500 tons for June, at 17s. 3d. seeds, 6d. extra for cotton. The Indian Lloyds booked 1,000 tons seeds at 15s. 6d. to 16s. for July.

The market closes very firm.

FIXTURES:—The following fixtures are reported:—
S.S. "ANNE RICKMERS" for prompt loading two picked ports at 27s. 6d. French ports excluded.
S.S. "Gadsby" for February, U. K. Continent at 26s.
S.S. "CORTRIDGE"; s.s. "ABANA" and s. s. "CORINTHIC" at 24s. one picked port and 25s. two picked ports; February-March loading.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market continues to rule steady and though the volume of business with Europe is small, orders being received to buy for early shipments. The Argentina Railway strike has not been settled yet, but it is on the verge of settlement when Argentina orders to sell will be plentiful in the Home markets. For the immediate future, there is a steady feeling in the market, and prices are likely to be fully maintained. In the long run these prices will be considered top rates.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 12-15-0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 11-15-6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

Beyond a few transactions in Kutni Brown Rapeseed there is not much doing, and the market fluctuates within narrow limits. Toria seed will commence to come in next month. Up-country crop reports are so far promising and a few showers of rain early next month will be welcome.

We quote:—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 8 2 0 R.T.
" Kutni " ... " 8 0 0 "

WHEAT:—

A fair amount of business has taken place in both ready and forward, and a good business is expected later on as the season progresses. The home markets are firm, and our prices are quite in touch with them. Rabi crop accounts are so far very good and a large business in other cereals is being put through.

We quote:—
White Pissi ready ... Rs. 5 3 0
" Delhi Apl-May " 5 6 6 R.T.
" Karachi ... " 5 3 6 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

There has been a moderate enquiry during the week and prices have kept fairly steady.

We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 58 12 0
Red Jubbulpore " 50 12 0
Black Kutni ... " 47 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

The market has been quiet but steady.

We Quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11 4 0 B.T.
April-May ... ... " 11 5 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—

A quiet but steady market.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 4 0
April-May ... ... " 7 2 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—

The market has continued steady during the week with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0 to 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market has been firm with a good demand.

We quote:—
Bold ... ...Rs. 42 8 0
Small ... ... " 41 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Market quiet, little doing.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 7 0 0 B.T.
Forward ... ... " 7 4 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m yesterday:—

Cotton	... 121,339	bales
Wheat	... 106,812	cwts.
Linseed	... 7,199	"
Rapeseed	... 2,444	"
Gingellyseed	... 57,173	"
Poppyseed	... 414	"
Groundnuts	... 77,734	"
Castorseed	... 30,090	"
Rice	... 191,264	"
Myrabollams	... 29,612	"
Cottonseed	... 198,397	"
Mowraseed	... 520	"
Gram	... 36,463	"
Joowar	... 6581	"
Maize	... 11,371	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—There is a moderate demand for these goods and prices are steady.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet, and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very quiet, and the demand is moderate. There is some good forward buying just at present, as buyers are afraid of missing the shipment for the coming season by waiting any further. Prices are keeping up in sympathy with the home market.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market here is quiet with a moderate demand. The Home market is very firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market remains quiet and unchanged.

DHOOTIES.—The Home market is firm and the tendency against buyers very distant shipment. The Bombay market is quiet with a moderate demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows no change during the week and the latest quotations are £74-5 for copper, and £62-17-6 for yellow metal. Our market has become somewhat quieter and rupee rates are also easier.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chalster" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chalster" per 8 gallons ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	6
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	6
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	6

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...		3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair......		3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.........		......		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair		......		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit		3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair		3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit		2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair		3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair		4	0	0
Shell 150° in Cases per case		5	0	0
Anchor cases per case		4	6	0
		Per case.		
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	" 6	0	2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	" 5	12	2
Chester Brand ...... 75°	Abel A'can	" 4	12	2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	" 4	8	2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	" 4	4	2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	" 4	8	2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins 3	14	0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		" 3	14	0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		per 8 Impl. gallons " 3	4	0
Camel Brand in tins 125° Strong.		per 2 tins. " 3	14	0

SHARES.

The market during this week has been quiet and prices of many concerns, specially mill companies, have more or less declined owing to the continued trouble in China, and to the better prices of cotton. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,765; Bank of Indias have gradually declined to Rs 66 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 51 1-2; the Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 9 3 4. In press companies, Indian Cotton are at and about Rs. 140; New Berars at Rs. 550, and New Mofussils are steady at Rs. 785. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad Advance are quiet at Rs. 600; Bombay Cotton have declined to Rs. 415; Central Indias to Rs. 1,912 1-2; Crescents to Rs. 81 1-4; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 1,240; Bombay United have been put through at Rs. 422 1-2; Davids have declined to Rs 411 1-4; Edward Sassoon to Rs. 202 1-2; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have improved to Rs. 270; Finlays are unchanged at Rs. 280; Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 167 1-2; Kahinoors have declined to Rs. 732 1-2; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,400; Maneckjee Petits to Rs. 2,635; Morarjee Gooaldas Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,775; New Great Easterns are quiet at Rs. 192 1-2; Phœnix are quiet at Rs. 101 1-4; Southern Mahrattas have declined to Rs. 112 1-2; Standards to Rs. 1,125; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,260; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares to Rs. 470. In miscellaneous companies Bamankus have ruled at Rs. 8; Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 92; Bombay Burma Trading Company at Rs. 575; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 150 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 177; Bombay Steam N. Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 280, and Preference shares at Rs. 287 1-2; Central India Mining Co., shares have changed hands at Rs. 31 3-4; Kemps are steady at Rs. 175; Phillips are quiet at Rs. 36; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are at Rs. 742 1-2. A good lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares has been put through at Rs. 17; the Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have declared to Rs. 70; Deferred shares to Rs. 129 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 165. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., and ordinary shares at Rs. 275, and Preference shares at Rs. 250. Treachers have declined to Rs. 490. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old issues have changed hands at Rs. 660; new issues at Rs. 625; Ahmedabad Pattis at Rs. 125; Sindh Light Railway old shares at Rs. 135, and new shares at Rs. 133; Tapti-Valley Railway shares at Rs. 512 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 124; Central Provinces are unchanged at Rs. 37 X. D. and Guzerat Railways at Rs. 59 X.D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal to-day raised the Bank rate to 8 per cent., second increase of one per cent in a fortnight.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The share market opened after two days' holiday. There was less activity in coal shares and though there was not actually set back sellers appeared to be more numerous than buyers. Transactions recorded were on small side.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Newby Hall s—31 bales hemp, K Breve and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 880 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 1,400 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Castalia s—4,001 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 cwts dillseed, Bauer and Krause.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—440 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barrington Court s—5 1-4 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 4,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Ebrenfels s—50 bales hemp S Surajmal and Co.

FOR HULL.

Benbrook s—13,200 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas; 200 cwts castorseed, 9,520 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 2,000 myrabollams, D Mathooradas and Co; 15,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 8,400 cwts cottonseed, M Valabhdas; 18,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—50 cwts mica, Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 pots geranium oil, Volkart Bros; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, M. Bhimjee and Co; 60 cwts olibanum, Bouer Krause.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rysbergen s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beckbergen s—402 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Rysbergen s—50 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

Chupra s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 112 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Newby Hall s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 3,500 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co.

Kastalia s—100 cwts maize, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,359 cwts teelseed, 8,320 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 990 cwts groundnuts, 2,973 cwts. wheat, J Fachirt.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Cleoparra s—12 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 25 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Annie Rickmer s—65,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—350 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 112 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 cwts kismis, S Dossabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assayes—234 bales twist, 17 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 4 bales carpets, K A Hitaly.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co,

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—70 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th January.

103. Camp of Instruction—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from to-day, 27th January to the 3rd February, 1912.

Conveyance—To-day, Saturday, the 27th instant.

Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 29th January to 3rd February.)

From Santa Cruz, 9-15 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba, 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade, and Volunteers must, on no account, travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

104. Church Parade—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp tomorrow, Sunday, the 28th instant, will be as under:—

Roman Catholic—9 a.m.
Church of England—11 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, uniform side arms only.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that all entries for Corps Sports to be held during Camp will close on January 30th. Entries must be made to Capt. T. H. Potts.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	335
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100 500	100 500	14 p.c. 13 p.c.	 275
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 "	1762½
Bank of India	500	500	14 "	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1690
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 "	1600
Bank of Burmah	100		6 "	10
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 "	67
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c.	10
National Bank of India...	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8	125
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7	80
Specie Bank				51½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	80
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)......	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	40
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City......	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	595
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	380
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva......	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	225
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	785
New Berar...	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	745
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	625
Surat City	200	200	20	245½
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	642½
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	600
Alliance	1000	1000	...	65
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	415
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co......	250	250	15	580
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	420
Century	100	100	8	265
Central India	500	500	70	1912½
China	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1237½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	506½
Connaught	300	300	...	215
Cooria	1000	1000	yr. 20	545
Crescent	100	100	4	65
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1010
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	250	250	10	411½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	550
Empress	500	500	...	225
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	202½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	270
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1350
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	280
Golu Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	545
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	430
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	165
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	320
Indo-China Mfg......	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	280
Jamshed Mfg......	250	250	5	167½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	400
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	130½
Khandesh	1000	610	25	776
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	960
Kohinoor	500	500	15	732½
Leopold	100	100	...	68
Lakshmi Cotton......	1000	1000	yr. 100	1400
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2850
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	2635
Morarji Gocuidas	1000	1000	60	2775
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	192½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	805
Phœnix	100	100	6	100
Presidency	1000	1000	...	360
Queen	1000	1000	nil	150
Ripon	1000	1000	...	500
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	800
Sassoon Silk......	500	500	yr. 85	515
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4200
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	112½
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1122½
Sun	250	250	nil	95
Swan	250	250	10	237½
Swadeshi	500	500	25	1260
Textile	500	500	20	980
Vishnu Cotton ......O.	500	500	nil	470
Do. ......P.	500	500	nil	640
Western India	1000	1000	25	450

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Al'ok Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	232½
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	5 "	13½
Bomanku	10	10	...	8
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	92
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	55
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	575
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ......O.	£10	£10	Nil.	110
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	177
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	160
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	7-8	280
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	267½
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	31½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josta Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½	175
Karac Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	105
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	75 cd
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 p.c.	300
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	36
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	742½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	100
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	70
D.	30	30	...	129
P.	150	150	...	165
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	290
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	59
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	660
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 "	125
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	135
Do. Mirpur Khas-Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	133
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½ "	512½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	124
Central Provinces	25		4 "	37½
Guzerat Railway	25		4 "	59

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Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.
Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:— HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of [illegible] are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—[illegible] FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—[illegible] SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders [illegible] DIABETES.—[illegible] ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, [illegible] ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—[illegible] PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows:— [illegible] LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS [illegible] ELEPHANTIASIS [illegible] ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, [illegible] EPILEPSY [illegible] OPHTHALMIA—[illegible] IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER [illegible] MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, [illegible] CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTRY [illegible] Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post. [illegible] Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at [illegible], Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period. [illegible] Yours faithfully,—(Sd) E. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for about a period of 12 years and [illegible] Yours faithfully, J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

5th September, 1909.

KEATING'S LOZENGES EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

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Of leading Chemists and Stores.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The fundamental difference of origin between the coal and the cotton disputes comes out more than ever to-day in the contrast of feeling as regards the respective issues. With the rapid expiration of a week's armistice, the two sides at Manchester show a marked disposition, not so much to shirk the responsibility of war as to effect a fair reconciliation. The manufacturers stand to their guns on the point of non-union labour, and it is hopeless for the unions to suppose that, having lost in their encounter with the laws of the realm, they are going to coerce employers who are also free men with years of hard experience to guide them and millions of invested capital at stake. Outside these limits, however, the manufacturers disclaim any desire to humiliate the operatives or their leaders, or to resist any reasonable compromise. Unhappily the greater strike includes the less, and peace in the cotton trade is all but hopeless in the event of a famine in coal. Wherever returns are available, they show a heavy percentage of miners' votes in favour of a national strike, varying from five to eighty per cent. With such a millitant feeling in the rank and file, it is difficult to expect anything but a reckless extremism at next week's conference, and the nation will be quick to perceive the utter disparity between this bugbear claim for a minimum wage and a war which inflicts a crushing blow on the well-being of a whole nation. Happily, the partial experiment of half a year ago and the very imminence of a struggle ten times greater have made people realise the disastrous character of the danger and the criminal responsibility of all concerned in thwarting any effort that makes for peace.

A COMMONSENSE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Stanley, M.P., the Cannock miners' agent, and a member of the Federation executive, discussed the situation yesterday, with courageous common sense. When he went on to say, however, that in the event of a minimum wage the men would safeguard the masters against imposition, he was guaranteeing more than he and his colleagues can undertake. Since the repeated repudiations of last year, no such offer of indemnity, is worth the paper it is written on. Again, when Mr. Stanley said he stood for peace, but not peace at any price, he was only echoing the firm declaration of the other side, and here one welcomes heartily the disclaimer of Mr. D. A. Thomas. While protesting against irresponsible interference, he has never meant to exclude the possible intervention of Sir George Askwith. With such a spirit of reason in so many quarters of the field, it is impossible to stifle the hope of successful mediation, even at the last moment. But whether that hope is doomed to miscarry or not, one doubts if the nation will stand idly by under threats or warnings from either side, or coolly face the prospect of having its energies paralysed and its welfare flung to the winds. The very desperation of the whole position should force the responsible authorities to intervene while there is time.

BOY SCOUT IN SIAM.

The King of Siam has caught tha glamour of the Boy Scout, and now, it seems, the streets of Bangkok are as familiar with the uniform "B.-P." invented as those of London. Yet, surely, to take such a civic and moral code as that of the Boy Scout to Siam seems very much like bearing coals to Newcastle There is no people more naturally and spontaneously helpful of one another, more kindly, or more orderly than the subjects of King Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh. Probably, however, on the side of sprightliness his Majesty saw the value of the movement. The Siamese are undoubtedly not sprightly. And an apathetical Boy Scout is unthinkable—even in Bangkok.

TENDERS FOR MAIL CONTRACTS.

The "Times" fulfils its promise of a week ago by exposing the weakness of the tender system in the matter of mail contracts. It is a question of vital importance in an Empire of "farflung" outposts like ours. There is hot rivalry for the contract between Jamaica and England, and success lies among three sets of competitors, English, American, and German. It is now asserted that the German side is responsible for a wild-cat scheme to capture an annual subsidy of £40,000 by means of a flimsy company with only a hundred pounds of capital. The authorities are under a strict duty to exact every penny of the guarantee.

THE CENSORSHIP.

The Dramatic Censorship is one of the institutions that England shares with Turkey, in addition to Free Trade, and Mr. Brookfield and the Lord Chamberlain might get some useful hints from Constantinople. There is a new rule there which seems to be aimed at the Oriental equivalent for the matinee hat. It prescribes that the first three rows of spectators shall lie down, the next three shall witness the play kneeling, and the remainder may stand upright. At a recent performance the notice was exhibited: "Laughter is strictly forbidden, as this is a tragedy." That is just what dramatists have been saying about "Dear Old Charlie."

THE BOUNDARIES OF HOME RULE.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, the youngest member of the Government, lays down the boundaries of Home Rule with a paternal precision that Mr. Redmond's friends will scarcely relish. Ireland is not to have fiscal autonomy, it seems, because "when once tariffism commenced, there would be no limit to the foolishness in which a country might indulge." How strange that the impeccable wisdom of Nationalism in all other regions of government should fail just upon the Fiscal Question! Every one knows that a really self-governing Ireland would send Free Trade to the right-about in five minutes. But when Radicals talk about the advantages of "national freedom," they mean freedom to do what Radicals think proper.

LORD REDESDALE AND WALLACE COLLECTION.

Lord Redesdale has a charming letter in the "Times" to-day, in reply to the further criticism by M. de Gontaut and Mr. Hamilton Bell of the administration of the Wallace Collection. Mr. Bell, it will be remembered, saw an appalling compound of sulphuric, hydrochloric, and nitric acids, which he called the London atmosphere ruining the ormolus, and M. de Gontaut accepted the hideous brew as a fact. To-day Lord Redesdale, with a wit as keen as that of the Frenchman, sets it forth that sulphuric and hydrochloric acids are not in the London atmosphere at all, and that even nitric only appears after thunderstorms. One suggests it tremulingly, but are M. de. Gontaut and Mr. Bell themselves manufacturing the nitric. They are certainly doing their best to precipitate the thunderstorm.

IS PING-PONG TO RETURN?

There is a dreadful rumour in the air. It is said that Ping-pong has returned, and that a single firm of manufacturers is selling 1,200 balls and 100 bats a day. As the Irish orator observed, "we stand prostrate." Is it credible? Are the ancestral portraits in our dining-rooms once again to have to gaze down on this dreadful perversion of the family dignity, to say nothing of the family oak? Is this infinitely worse thing than Bridge to continue the war against music in the drawing-room and conversation in the library? Is Ping-pong to be the evening recreation of the men and women of England "tempore" George V.? One does not want to be over-serious, and "Man ist nur einmal jung"—but Ping-pong again! No, no. Perish the thought!

THE "Lancet" announces that the King has given his patronage to the Seventeenth International Medical Congress, to be held in London from Aug. 6 to Aug. 12, 1913, inclusive.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

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INVALID'S PORT,
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SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

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The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1908"

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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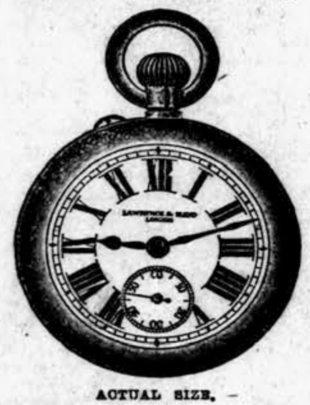

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, over work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

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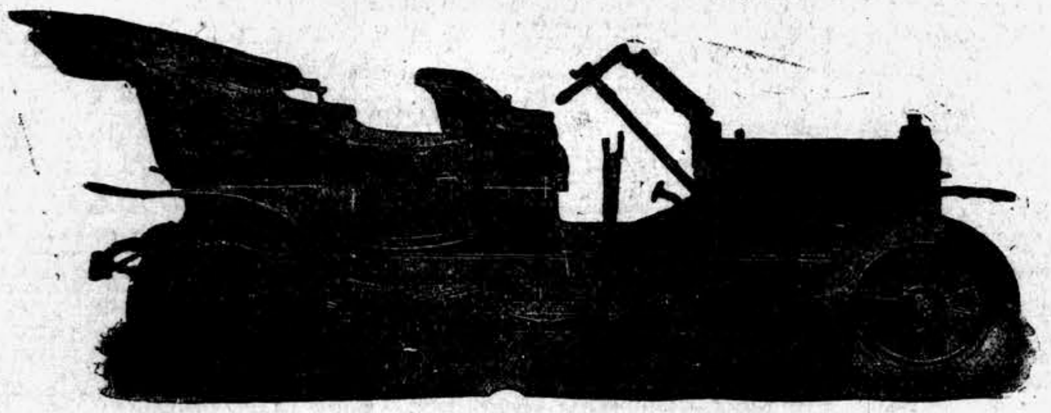

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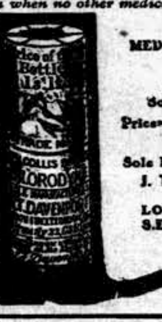

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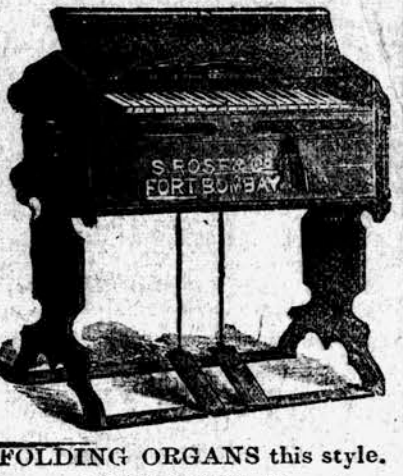

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